The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1900. NO. 48

LOCAL NOTES.

—Local institute at Mapleton next Saturday.

—A new national bank is among the probabilities at Lewistown.

—Samuel Hatfield enjoyed Sunday with friends at Alexandria.

—O. T. Swope, of Trough Creek, was among the ITEM callers on Monday.

—J. B. Houck, of Tod township, was among the visitors to our sanctum last week.

—Mrs. G. F. DeForrest and child, of Huntingdon, are visiting among Mapleton friends.

—J. G. Hicks, wife and daughter were entertained by friends in Cass township over Sunday.

—H. E. Dell, of Altoona, spent a couple days last week with parents and friends in this vicinity.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—Simpson Shoop, of Rockhill, was the guest of his mother and friends in Hare's valley last week.

—Mrs. Jonathan Dell, of Union township, spent a few days of the past week with friends in Altoona.

—Preaching services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock by the pastor.

—The Mifflin coal wharf men unloaded 310,849,000 pounds of coal last year and coaled 29,157 engines.

—Mrs. Harry Kitchen, of Altoona, visited among friends in Mapleton, Mt. Union and Alexandria last week.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Miss Maud Baughman, of Mount Union, an estimable young lady, spent a few hours with friends in Mapleton last Thursday.

—Oliver Curfman, of Tod township, came home last Saturday from an extended visit to friends in Altoona and Pittsburg.

—B. B. Shore and John Greenland went to Clay township Saturday, the former to visit his sister and the latter his parents.

—Among our recent callers were our friends, Isaac Dell and M. E. Dell, of Cass township, and James C. Dell, of Union township.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—Work on the trolley line between Lewistown and Burnham is about completed and it is expected the road will soon be in operation.

—A slight change in firm name makes the new firm read William Reed & Sons. The ad. in this issue outlines their business methods. Read it.

—George Godard, of Mapleton, has been granted an increase of pension from $16 to $17 per month with back pay amounting to $12.10.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—Samuel C. Harvey, of Union township, who broke his knee cap several weeks ago by a fall is again able to be out. He made his first trip to town on Monday.

—J. W. Kauffman, train despatcher at Huntingdon, came down to Mapleton last Saturday to see his nephew, John Kauffman, whose critical illness has been noted in these columns.

—S. S. Taylor and wife were summoned to McKee's Rocks last week on account of the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. James Barkley. We have been informed that Mrs. Barkley is in a critical condition and but little hope is entertained of her recovery. We trust our informant may be mistaken.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' drees goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Rev. D. M. Hench, of Perry county, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs Treverton over Sunday. On Monday Rev. Hench started for Chicago where he will be engaged in evangelistic work for several months.

—Among the prominent grangers who favored the ITEM with calls while in attendance at Pomona at Mapleton last week were our friends, Hon. T. O. Milliken, of Miller township, and John Harmon, of Barree township.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—W. G. McConahy departed on Sunday for Grapeville, where he has secured a position. Mr. McConahy is a good citizen and a faithful employee and we are sorry to see him leave this community. His family will move to that place about the 1st prox.

—The Pomona Grange held at this place last week was largely attended and the proceedings were characterized by attention and interest. We had hoped to give our readers an epitome of the proceedings but the secretary's copy failed to reach our desk.

—The semi-annual convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county will be held at Huntingdon to-morrow. This convention will be composed of delegates from each camp in the county, the officers of the convention, district president and ex-district presidents.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company last Saturday put in a sewer along Main street from the agent's house to Scrub run. It's a pity the borough authorities did not join in this work and have the sewer large enough to carry off the surface water and the drainage from the adjacent properties.

—Application will be made before the pardon board to day to have the sentence of Joseph Morrison, recently convicted of murder in the Mifflin county courts, commuted to imprisonment for life. The sentiment of the residents of the county is said to be favorable to commutation to life imprisonment.

—"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Ten counties of Pennsylvania are entitled to hold centennial celebrations this year, namely: Adams, which has already celebrated the event, and was the home of Thaddeus Stevens and the scene of the battle of Gettysburg; Centre, February 13, and Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, all of the same age, March 12.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

—Prof. J. B. Boring, who for the past eleven years has been teaching the grammar school in Huntingdon, has resigned to accept a clerkship at the Reformatory. He is succeeded by A. G. Lykens, of Petersburg. Mr. Boring was one of the best qualified and most progressive teachers in the county and it is a matter of regret that teachers' wages are not sufficient to keep such men in the profession. We wish him great success in his new position.

—From the Altoona papers we learn that the Fayette Glass Company, of Brownsville, Pa., has written a letter to the Mayor of Altoona asking for information about the advantages of that place as a location for a glass plant manufacturing bottles, vials and flasks, the plant to employ from 100 to 125 hands at the start, so arranged that its capacity can be doubled, and the buildings to be built of brick and iron and furnished with modern equipment. Mapleton possesses all the advantages for such an industry.

—O. L. Stewart, of Huntingdon, a candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator from this district, spent a short time in Mapleton Monday evening. Mr. Stewart is an intelligent gentleman whose word is as good as a bond. He is not of the milk and water sort who try to straddle the political fence but is a genuine Republican and has never been identified with any movement tending to disrupt his party. He is an advocate of the old Republican doctrine of majority rule and when a man secures a nomination he will abide by the result whether it serves his purpose or not. In every respect he is eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he aspires.

—There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failuse so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Somerset county, in order to reap the benefit offered by an act of assembly approved May 25, 1897, has erected a substantial hospital for insane, which was inspected and dedicated last Friday afternoon. The building, which cost $12,152 forms a valuable addition to the group of buildings on the county home farm, and it will be the means of large savings to the county. It has a capacity of 100 patients, and its plan and equipment have been highly approved by the state board of public charities. The county has been maintaining as many as sixty indigent insane persons, a large number of them at state institutions at Dixmont, Harrisburg, Wernersville and Polk, at an expense to the county of more than $2,000 a year. All of these will be brought home, and under the act referred to the county will receive from the state $1.50 per week for each indigent insane person maintained. It is estimated that the county will gain about $7,000 a year through this new system of caring for its insane, which will soon cover the cost of the new building.

—"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Koontz, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Marriage Licenses.

Grant Heckert, Mount Union and Cora P. Lutz, Wayne township, Mifflin county.

Harry Grissinger, Greensburg Pa., and Emma Woodward, Orbisonia, Pa.

William H. Mountain and Rachel A. Bagshaw, both of Juniata township.

Thomas J. Hennessey and Margaret M. Dickson, both of Broad Top City.

The Election.

Of the one hundred and seventy voters in this borough, only thirty considered it worth while to attend the muncipal election held yesterday, as the cost of this election exceeds thirty dollars it is readily seen that each vote cast cost the county over one dollar. Of the thirty ballots cast four were blank except as to inspector. The following local officers were elected: H. H. Swope, burgess; R. S. Henderson and W. H. Mounts, councilmen; J. C. Grifhn, judge; L. L. Parker and Bruce Yocum, inspectors; I. N. Swope and E. E. Palmer, school directors; John A. Toomey, tax collector; John C. Garrett, justice of the peace; A. B. Baker, auditor.

In Union township there was a spirited contest over the selection of school directors, considerable inconvenience was caused from the fact that the Calvin nominations were not on the Union tickets, nor the Union nominees on the Calvin tickets and this necessitated much writing and considerable explanation. Forty-nine votes were cast on the Union side and sixty-seven on the Calvin side. The election officers chosen on the Union side were Darby Miller, judge; Miles Miller and A. L. Querry, inspectors. Similar officers on the Calvin side are H. H. Bumgardner, judge; Amos Beaty and Curtis Greenland, inspectors. The township officers are as follows: School directors, Reuben Chilcoat and W. I. Steel; supervisors, Ephraim Dell and S. H. Pheasant; clerk, W. T. Boring. J. C. Shaffer and Jesse S. Pheasant are a tie for auditor.

In Cass township the only contest was for school director and so far as we have learned the following officers were chosen: Judge, A. B. Pheasant; inspectors, J. C. Curfman and John M. Quarry; supervisors, David Stever and A. W. Pheasant; school directors, William Park, Alvah Stever and J. Q. Dell; tax collector, George Lynn; auditor, W. Scott Corbin.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, '96, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for two low-rate ten-day excursions from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington March 15 and May 10. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.30 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona	11.40 A. M.	$7 35
Bellwood	f 11.52 "	7 35
Tyrone	12.03 P. M.	7 25
Huntingdon	12.35 "	6 65
Mount Union	f 12.54 "	6 35
Lewistown Junction	1.33 "	5 60
Washington . . . . . Arrive	7.15 "	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to Agent.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train, except the Pennsylvania Limited, until March 24 and May 19, inclusive, respectively, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase, at the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00, and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; from pursers of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach, at $4.50; Washington to Mount Vernon and return, via Electric Railway, 50 cents.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 2-214t

Court Notes.

In the second trial of the case of John Jeffries vs. The Tuscarora Railroad Company, to recover for damages to his farm in Tell township by reason of the railroad being built across his farm in Tell township. The claim is for the sum of $1000. A large number of witnesses were subpoenaed in the case, and it has created no little interest in the court for some time. The court appointed two juries to view the premises and the first gave an award of $800 and the second $700 in favor of the plaintiff. The first trial in court was at last September term, when a verdict of $400 was given; but on a question of evidence Judge Love, before whom the case was heard, awarded a new trial, which is the present one. Messrs. W. McK. and R. W. Williamson represent the plaintiff and Messrs F. M. Pennell, of Mifflintown, and Thos. F. Bailey, of Huntingdon, the defendant company. The jury returned a verdict for $601.80 in favor of the plaintiff.

The Elizabeth A. Neff will case was called for trial Wednesday afternoon. Deceased resided in Porter township and died in March, 1899, leaving to survive a daughter, Minnie, an inmate of an asylum in the western part of the state. After the death of Mrs. Neff a will was presented for probate, which is claimed to be a forgery. It is alleged to have been executed in Chicago in November, 1898. It is an instrument duly signed, sealed and witnessed, but the contention is that the signature of Mrs. Neff was forged and that the subscribing witnesses were acting in collusion with Rudolph M. Patterson, a nephew of the deceased, who is the chief legatee under the will, the daughter having been left only $50. About 80 witnesses were called in the case. Evidence was taken in the case until Saturday at noon when court adjourned until Monday at one o'clock. One of the witnesses from Chicago was arrested for perjury on Saturday and was placed under bail. After deliberation the Chicogo people seemed to think their case hopeless and overtures for a compromise were made. When court convened on Monday the following document, which explains itself, was presented and thus ended a case which had aroused much interest:—

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County:

Rudolph Patterson vs. John Huston, Committee of Minnie O. Neff. } No. 12, Sept. Term, 1899. Issue.

Now, February 19th, 1900. It is mutually agreed between the parties interested, as follows: That the paper writing offered as the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth A. Neff, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, shall be certified by the Prothonotary to the Register of Wills as hereinafter more fully provided and the said paper writing dated November 11th, 1898, shall then be withdrawn from the office of the Register of Wills by Rudolph Patterson, plaintiff. That all the provisions of said paper writing shall be void and of no effect. That neither party shall file a bill of costs in the above stated case.

That Henry A. Neff shall be appointed Administrator of the estate of said Elizabeth A. Neff, deceased, and the estate shall be settled up according to the intestate laws of Pennsylvania.

That one W. D. Higgins shall be discharged from custody and his bail released and that no criminal prosecution shall be brought growing out of the above stated case by either party.

That the Court shall be asked this day to discharge the Jury empaneled and called in this case, and state to them that the case has been settled per paper filed.

That the Prothonotary be directed to certify to the said Register of Wills a copy of this agreement for filing and at the same time deliver over to said Register of Wills the paper writing above referred to that the same may be withdrawn by the said plaintiff as aforesaid in the foregoing and destroyed by him in the presence of said Register of Wills.

Rudolph M. Patterson.
Mamie Lupfer.
R. C. Gregory.
Jas. S. Woods, Att'y for R. C. Patterson.

Henry A. Neff.
Lizzie Arnold.
Elizabeth J. Myton,
John Huston.
John Huston, Committee of Minnie O. Neff.

Sale Register.

TUESDAY, February 27th—G. A. Wise will sell in Mapleton 2 good horses, wagon, buggy, bobsleds, plows, harrows, harness, corn, hay, range, 3 tables, sideboard, bedsteads, sink, cupboard, cook stove, heating stove, chairs, lounge, clock, etc. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 1st—J. W. Houck will sell at the A. J. Hamilton farm in Tod township 4 horses, wagon, harness, cart, mower, hay fork and rope, harrows, plows, corn, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 10—Sue B. Spangler will sell at the residence of John Spangler in Cass township, 1½ miles southwest of Cassville, 1 bay horse, bay mare, 3 milch cows, young cattle, sheep, wagons, buggy, sleigh, mower, etc. Also at the same time and place the farm of John Spangler will be offered for sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

The Old Tree's Story.

Recently the old historic tree that overlooked the Morris Turnpike on the Bishop Hobart estate at Summit, N. J., was cut down.—Note in morning paper.

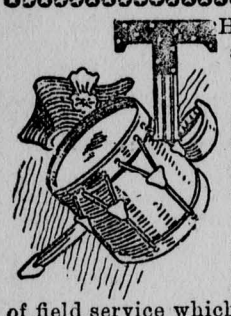
IN the storm I waved and bent,
Till my form was almost rent,
Long before old Bishop Hobart
Sat beneath my leafy tent.
Oh, I flourished by the way-side full two centuries ago,
But the axe has come at last and laid my mossy branches low.

Once I waved my arms on high
When I saw the banner fly
As his highness General Was hington
Went riding proudly by
At the head of all his troopers, who were trudging through the snow,
Badly battered,
Sadly tattered,
But their faces all aglow
With a set determination to annihilate the Crown,
As they marched beneath my branches on the way to Morristown.

Oh, I feel the music still
All my spirit madly thrill
When I think of all those troopers
Trudging slowly up the the hill.
And the General before them, sitting proudly on his horse,
Thinking of the fight at Springfield, smiled triumphantly, of course.
And I fondly bowed to him,
Full of joy in every limb.
As I watched his army fading
In the distance blue and dim,
All my branches sang a song:
I would like to go along
With those fighters,
Who'll be righters
Of a black and shameful wrong.
Oh, I glimmered
And I shimmered
With a patriotic thought,
For I loved the gallant leader
And the cause for which he fought;
And I wanted to become
Sticks to play upon the drum,
And the poles to hold the colors
In the battle's heat and hum—
I'd be sticks to call the rolls,
And I'd be the happy poles
High to wave the dear old banner
When it's torn with bullet-holes;
But the soldiers went without me, and I watched them out of sight,
With the drums a loudly rolling and the muskets shining bright.
But I felt I wore the crown
Of perennial renown
When they marched beneath my branches
On the way to Morristown.

Washington, the Soldier.

HIS STRATEGICAL ABILITY MEMORABLY SHOWN.



THE impression has at times prevailed among educated men, including those of the military profession, that, as Washington had neither the troops, resources and knowledge, nor the broad range of field service which have characterized modern warfare, he lacked some of the material elements which develop the typical soldier. It is with the view of dispelling that impression that General H. B. Carrington has written the book entitled "Washington, the Soldier." He contends in his preface that, after full allowance has been made for changes in army and battle formation, tactical action and armament, as well as for the greater facilities that now exist for the transportation of troops and army supplies, it remains true that the relative effect of all these changes upon success in war on a grand scale has not been to alter seriously those principles of military science which have shaped battle action and the general conduct of war from the earliest period of authentic military history. Among those principles are enumerated strategy, grand tactics and minor tactics. These are thus defined: Strategy is the effecting of those combinations which will insure the highest possible advantage in the employment of military force. The strategical ability of Washington was memorably exhibited in the campaign of Yorktown. By grand tactics is meant the ability to handle a military force in the field. An illustration of this principle was Washington's achievement at the battle of Monmouth, when he rallied the Continental army, which he found already in full retreat. When one speaks of minor tactics, one refers to the instruction of the soldier, individually and en masse, in the details of his military drills, the use of his weapons and the perfection of discipline. As regards this part of a commander's duty, the author of this book points out that Washington never lost sight of the set-up of the individual soldier, looking upon him as the best dependence in the hour of battle. Self-reliance, obedience to orders and confidence in success were enjoined as the conditions of victory. His system of competitive marksmanship, of rifle ranges and burden tests was introduced early in his career, and was enjoined upon the American levies before the battle of Brooklyn, and at other times during the war. With regard to the difficulties of transportation and intercommunication in Washington's day, we are reminded that these were equally obstructive to both parties. The slow mails and travel of revolutionary times affected both armies alike. The British had better communication by water, but not by land; they suffered the disadvantage of campaigning through an unknown and intricate country peopled by their enemies.

In a chapter on the battle of Monmouth, the author of this book expresses the opinion that the truth of history requires a definite statement with regard to the antecedents of the once overestimated officer, Charles Lee. The fact is that, as a subaltern in the British army, he had been uniformly insubordinate, and was in discredit when he was allowed to go abroad and fight under various flags as a military adventurer. He knew nothing of handling a large command or combined command. Before the battle of Monmouth he had never been under fire at the head of American troops. He was just cool enough and brave enough at Monmouth to retreat with his division; it was saved chiefly by the self-possession of its officers and the endurance of the rank and file. He was unequal to the command, even had he desired battle. He did not desire it, however. To have fought a battle with any chance of being taken prisoner would have exposed him to a double penalty for treason at the hands of General Howe. He would have placed himself in the attitude of defeating the "plan" for the betrayal of American interests which he had arranged with the British commander, and of thwarting the very movement which he had advised.

An attempt has been made by some recent writers to revive the tradition that Washington was guilty of profanity at the battle of Monmouth. Our

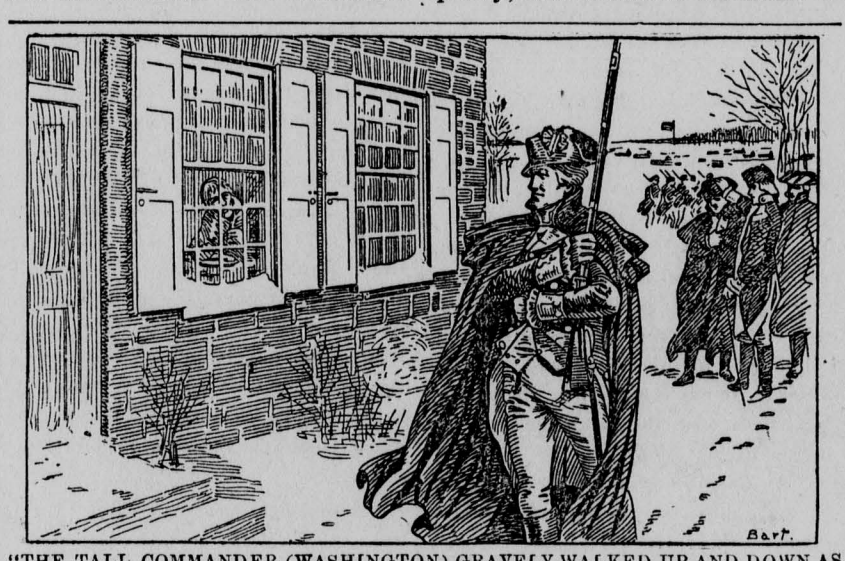
WASHINGTON PLANNING A BATTLE.

author finds it hard to believe that either Charles Lee or his witnesses would not have testified to profane words had they been spoken, for the sake of vindicating Lee when the latter's commission and honor were in jeopardy, As a matter of fact, every witness agreed with Lee as to the terms used; none of these implied profanity. Silence in this respect, it is submitted, should be accepted as strong presumptive evidence in disproval of the charge. An eminent American historian sought to verify the vague tradition by the following anecdote: "It is related that, when Lafayette visited this country, in 1825, he was the guest of Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark, N. J., and that, while seated on the front porch one evening, Lafayette remarked that the only time when he ever heard Washington swear was when he rebuked Lee at meeting him on his retreat at Monmouth." The late Justice Bradley, who married a daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, thus commented on this statement: "Nothing of the kind ever occurred. Lafayette did not stay at Mr. Hornblower's, but at the principal public house of the city. There he was visited; but the subject of the battle of Monmouth was not mentioned."

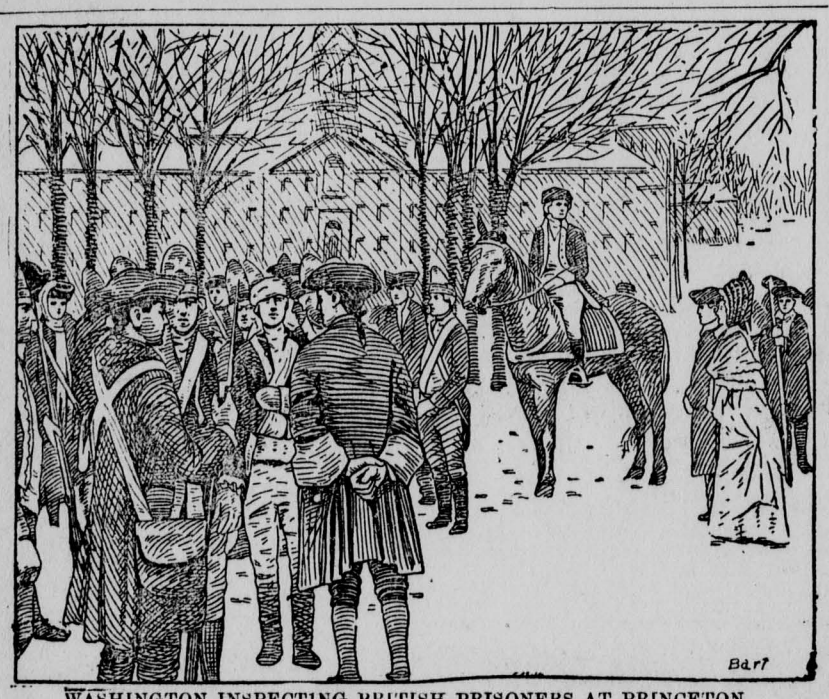
The fact is recalled that an insolent letter was written by Lee to Washington immediately after the battle. Lee testified that it was Washington's "manner rather than words" that gave him offence.

Jefferson said of Washington that "He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern." This statement is, indeed, very clearly proved by his first engagement, of which General Washington gave this description: "I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where many were killed and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound."

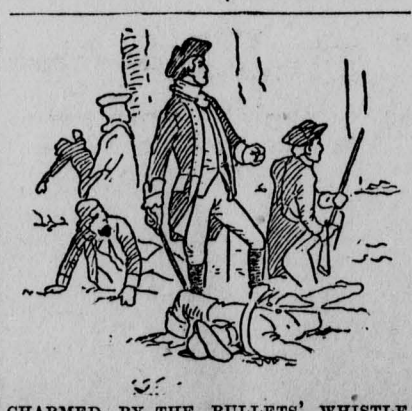
Sometimes, while Washington was at Valley Forge, there was nothing to eat in the camp but rotten salted herrings. Men were known to snatch at the dough of half-baked cakes in the kitchens of the farmers' wives. The contractors and the commissary agents and the Continental Congress had brought twelve thousand men to the verge of starvation, and the blood of General Wayne ran hot with rage as he looked on his poor fellows weak with hunger. Indeed, there was but one horn tumbler and also but one wooden dish for every mess. Washington himself dined one day on potatoes and hickory nuts. "My good man," he said to the sentinel in front of his headquarters, pacing up and down in the bitterness of a cold morning, "have you had anything to eat?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Give me your musket, then, and go inside and get some breakfast," and the tall commander gravely walked up and down as guard over his own house.



"THE TALL COMMANDER (WASHINGTON) GRAVELY WALKED UP AND DOWN AS GUARD OVER HIS OWN HOUSE."



WASHINGTON INSPECTING BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRINCETON.



CHARMED BY THE BULLETS' WHISTLE.

THE PASSING OF WASHINGTON.

"'Tis Well" Were the Last Words of the Father of His Country.

"As the day advanced the patient Washington began to realize the extreme gravity of his condition," writes William Perrine, of "The Last Years of Washington's Life," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Suffering and nearly exhausted, he asked his wife to bring him his wills from his desk, and indicated which of the two should be destroyed. Toward night he became very weak. 'I find I am going now,' he said, and added, after giving injunctions as to his accounts and papers, 'it is the account we all must pay.' Occasionally he made such remarks during the evening as, 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go,' and 'You had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long.' Doctor Craik could do little more than press the hand of his old friend and then sit by the fireside in the simply furnished room, sadly waiting for the end. Mrs. Washington, seated at the foot of the bed, listened in silent grief. At ten o'clock the dying man, not without much effort, made those around him, who included four servants, understand that he wished to be buried decently and that his body might not be put in the vault until three days after his death. The last words he was heard to say when he was told that he had been understood, were, "'Tis well.' Not long afterward his breathing became easier; he rested quietly; he even made a movement to feel his own pulse, but his countenance changed, his hand fell, and he died without a struggle or a sigh. Major Lear motioned that the end had come. "'Tis well,' said the widow in a composed voice. 'I shall soon follow him.' "

A Solemn Warning.

"George," said the Grandfather of His Country, "I have a good mind to thrash you within an inch of your life!"

"Just as you please, father," replied George, sadly but firmly; "but, if you do, I don't believe the American people will ever forgive you!"—Puck.

Graphic Description of Washington.

One of Washington's nephews, referring to an occasion a few days before death's dark veil hid him forever from mortal view, gives this graphic description:

He had taken his usual ride, and the clear, healthy flush on his cheek and his sprightly manner brought the remark from both of us (another nephew) that we had never seen the General looking so well. I have sometimes thought him decidedly the handsomest man I ever saw; and when in a lively mood so full of pleasantry—so agreeable to all with whom he associated—that I could hardly realize that he was the same Washington whose dignity awed all who approached him.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 25.

Subject: Jesus Rejected at Nazareth, Luke iv., 16-30—Golden Text: John i., 11—Memory Verses, 17-19—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

CONNECTING LINKS.—After Jesus left Sychar He went to Cana in Galilee, where He was met by a certain nobleman whose son was sick at Capernaum, and Jesus spoke the word and healed his son. John 4: 43-54. Jesus then went to Nazareth.

16. "Came to Nazareth." This was a trying visit. His own people were in no mood to receive Him, but Jesus very properly opens His public work in Galilee at His own home. "His custom was." This is a good example for us. "There are many evidences that Jesus had fixed religious habits." "Synagogue." The synagogue was not in use till after the Babylonish captivity. They could only be erected where ten men in easy circumstances (called "men of ease") could be found to attend them. The people sat with their faces towards the temple; there were "chief seats" for the elders, and the women sat by themselves. "Sabbath day." We should, on the Sabbath day, always avoid work, conversation and reading unfit for the Lord's day, and give ourselves to spiritual exercises. This was His custom. If He needed the means of grace surely we do. "Stood up." They stood to read the Scriptures, but sat down to teach. The whole congregation stood during the reading.

17. "Esaias." Greek form of Isaiah. "The book." The roll. The Scriptures were written on parchment, with two rollers, so that, as they were read, one was rolled on and the other rolled off. Reading the Scriptures should always be a part of divine worship. "It was written."—Isa. 61: 1-2.

18. "Spirit.. .is upon Me." This was given Him at His baptism. "Hath anointed Me." I have been set apart for this very purpose. This is the first great qualification of a true preacher. "The Gospel." Good news concerning Himself, His mission, and the deliverance He brings. "To the poor." This was the crowning proof that Jesus was the Messiah. When John sent asking regarding His Messiahship His reply was, Tell John, the poor have the Gospel preached unto them. The troubles that afflict humanity and that are to be abolished by Christ are described as (1) poverty, (2) captivity, (3) blindness, (4) oppression. The Gospel reaches all classes and all forms of suffering, disease and spiritual bondage. Health, deliverance sight and liberty are promised. "The broken-hearted." Through a sense of their sins. See R. V. "The captives." Those in bondage to sin, evil habits, or the devil. "The blind." Spiritually blind. A great light has now come, and the sight of such may be recovered.

19. "Acceptable year of the Lord." A reference to the year of Jubilee. Lev. 25: 8-17. This was the year when (1) Debts and obligations were released. (2) All Hebrew servants were set free. (3) Each resumed possession of his inheritance. This was a type of gospel times. The genuine jubilee year goes beyond the gospel picture. The liberty proclaimed is soul liberty.

20. "Closed the book." Rolled up the hill. "To the minister." The ruler of the synagogue or his servant. "Sat down." See on verse 16. This indicated that He was through reading and was now about to teach. "Eyes....fastened on Him." Many things contributed to arrest their attention. 1. The report of His teachings and mighty works which had preceded Him. 2. The remarkable character of the words He had read. 3, His manner and bearing. 4. The fact that they knew Him so well. 5. The unction of the Holy Spirit upon Him.

21. "Fulfilled in your ears." These words are merely the subject of His discourse, the whole of which, no doubt, was intended to convince them that He was the Messiah of whom these things were prophesied. Christ's great theme was always Himself. His demand is not "Believe something that I may tell you," but "Believe in Me."

22. "Bear Him witness." Gave signs of approbation. "Gracious words." This passage and John 7: 46 give us some idea of the majesty and sweetness which characterized our Lord's utterances. His words sprang from his heart. "Is not this Joseph's Son?" How can it be possible that the son of this obscure family—a carpenter who has made furniture for our houses, a man without education, without rank or office—that He should be the Messiah, the King of the Jews?

23. "Proverb." Or parable. Denoting any kind of figurative discourse. "Physician, heal thyself." That is, they would ask why He did not perform miracles in Nazareth—at home, instead of at Capernaum. The unbelief of its inhabitants hindered the exercise of His powers. The best modern equivalent is "Charity begins at home;" do something here. Work a miracle and prove to us that you are the Messiah.

24. "In His own country." No prophet is received in his own country as he is elsewhere; and it is God's way to send His messengers to strangers, as in the case of Elijah and Elisha, who were sent to be the ministers of God's mercy to Gentiles. It is very difficult for any people to believe in the greatness or power of one who has grown up among them. This is the reason He gives for declining to work miracles in Nazareth.

25. "I tell you." He now proceeds to show how Elijah and Elisha, two of their greatest prophets, had gone to the Gentiles with their blessings, and that by divine direction, while many in Israel were suffering unnoticed. "In the days of Elias." See 1 Kings 17: 1-9. "The heaven was shut up." There were two rainy seasons, called the early and latter rains. The first fell in October, the latter in April. The first prepared the ground for the seed, the latter ripened the harvest. As both of these were withheld consequently there was a great famine.

26. "Save unto Sarepta." Greek form for Zarephath. Elijah was not sent to the widows of Israel but to a widow of Zarephath—a village on the east coast of the Mediterranean, between Tyre and Sidon.

27. "Eliseus." Greek form for Elisha. The meaning of these two verses is, God dispenses His benefits when, where, and to whom He pleases. No person can complain, because no person deserves any good from His hand. Jesus might justly do the same in the displays of His grace. Thus He showed that His blessings were intended for the Gentiles as well as the Jews. "Naaman the Syrian." 2 Kings 5: 1-14.

28. "Filled with wrath." They seem to have drawn the conclusion that He considered the Gentiles more precious than the Jews, in the sight of God, and at once the whole congregation rose up in frenzied fury to make away with Him.

29. "Brow of the hill." Nazareth spreads itself out upon the eastern face of a mountain where there is a perpendicular wall of rock from forty to fifty feet high.

30. "Passing through." His escape from them was no doubt miraculous. They desired to see a miracle and here they had one.

MACRUM TELLS HIS STORY

A Statement of His Reasons For Leaving Pretoria.

MAIL OPENED BY BRITISH CENSOR

He Sympathized With the Boers, He Says, and He Couldn't Sacrifice His Self-Respect by Serving as British Consul—Charges That the Former Consul Makes Against British Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Charles E. Macrum, who abandoned the American Consulship at Pretoria under singular circumstances, left for East Liverpool, O., after giving out for publication a signed statement in which he explains his course. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The situation in Pretoria was such that first, as an official, I could not remain there while my Government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa. Secondly, as a man and citizen of the United States, I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self-respect and that of the people of Pretoria, while the Government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British Consul and not an American Consul.

"I want to say right here that there was not one single request made of me through the Department of State looking to the care of British interests in Pretoria which I did not fulfill and report upon according to my orders. On the other hand, American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the Department of State should be cognizant of them.

"I issued the statement received from the State Department that Americans must remain neutral. In the face of this, Americans were continually going to the front and taking up arms in the cause of the Boers. I also know that many of them, in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our own Government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Republic. When affairs had reached that state that my Vice Consul, Mr. Van Amerigen, closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come when I should make a report of these conditions.

"The mail for the Transvaal had been all stopped at Cape Town by order of the High Commissioner. When this mail was finally forwarded to me, after Colonel Stowe, the Consul General at Cape Town, had secured its release, I had the humiliation, as the representative of the American Government of sitting in my office in Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American Government opened and officially sealed with a sticker notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban.

"The misrepresentations which had been going on before the war and after it opened were of such a serious nature and would require such detailed explanation that on November 6 I filed a cable to the department, in code, stating that I wished leave of absence to visit the States. I received from the department a reply advising me that my presence at Pretoria was important to public interests.

"On the 8th I telegraph again, advising the department that the situation was not critical and that my presence in America was important. No reply was received. I wired again on the 11th. No reply was received to this. On the 14th I again wired the department. On the 18th I again filed a cable. To this I received a reply immediately, which was a reiteration of the reply to my first cable.

"December 4 I received this reply from the department to my cablegram of the 14th:

"'You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarily in charge. Department will send man from here.'

"I left Pretoria the night of December 16, and arrived in Washington February 5.

"On my way to Washington, believing that I was still the Consul in Pretoria, I refused to make any statement that would involve the department or embarrass it. My one object was to lay information before the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expenses of the trip I had taken I expected to be remunerated and return to Pretoria.

"Instead of this, I find Secretary Hay saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person and has been a silent or conniving partner to discrediting reports of my official acts. I come home to find an attempt has been made to tear down my reputation.

"I wish to state right here that when I accepted my post as Consul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain, and that I had seen nothing in the regulations which made the Consul of the American Republic subject to the whims and caprice of an English military censor at Durban. I came to America with a motive of which I am not ashamed."

SHREWD COUNTRY POSTMASTERS.

How They Increase the Showing of Business Done by Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Thrifty country postmasters will be surprised when they learn of the check which the postal authorities have designed to put upon them in future. As is generally known, all postmasters, except the one in New York City, whose salary is fixed by law, have their salaries gauged by the amount of money received during the year from the sale of postage stamps.

It has for years been the custom of country postmasters to swell the sales of stamps at their respective offices far in excess of the business of the town or village, and thus render themselves eligible for increased pay, by inducing New York merchants and manufacturers who live in suburban towns of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and who use great quantities of postage stamps in their business, to purchase these stamps from the village or town postmaster.

More than $1,000,000 in stamps bought in country postoffices are handled in New York City alone yearly, and as a result the local authorities get no credit for the work they have to do with this big mail. Steps have been taken to stop this scheme to benefit the country postmasters at the expense of those in the large cities.

Hereafter all postage stamps delivered to postmasters will bear a Department private mark, which, it is thought, will put a stop to the business. This new rule will go into force pretty soon.

Peanut Crop is Large.

The present crop of peanuts, while not of excellent quality, is abnormally large.

THE GOLD BILL PASSED

Adopted by the Senate by a Majority of Seventeen.

One Republican, Chandler, Voted Against the Bill, Two Democrats, Caffery and Lindsay, For It.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—By a majority of seventeen votes the Senate passed the gold standard currency bill. This is the vote in detail:

For the bill—Aldrich, Allison, Beveridge, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Depew, Elkins Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gear Hale, Hanna, Hansborough, Hawley, Hoar Kean, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.) Pritchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott.

Against the bill—Bates, Berry, Butler Chandler, Chilton, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney McEnery, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Pettus, Rawlings, Stewart, Sullivan, Talliaferro, Teller, Tilman, Turley, Vest.

The bill now goes to conference, where the Senate scheme of refunding and the House Treasury Resumption Bureau provisions will struggle for survival.

There were no surprises in the vote, Messrs. Caffery, of Louisiana, and Lindsay, of Kentucky, the two gold Democrats of the Senate, voted with the Republicans, and Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was the only Republican who joined the opposition.

When the financial bill was laid before the Senate the pending question was on this amendment, offered by the Finance Committee:

"That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver."

Mr. Hoar declared the double standard of gold and silver had not only been accepted by the people, but had been embodied in the constitution itself. In reaffirming the double standard, Congress only reaffirmed what the people had held for a century. But when by the action of other nations this country was forced to accept a single standard, it was forced to accept the most valuable metal. We should get the double standard when the opportunity came. There was, therefore, no pretence or hypocrisy in the pending amendment.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, said he protested against the assumption of the Democratic side that it represented the American people.

"Whatever may be said about 'imperialism' or about 'the toiling masses,'" said Mr. Platt, "it will be the same issue over again in the campaign of this year, and that is whether we shall have a silver standard in the United States."

As a vote was about to be taken on the committee amendment Mr. Teller offered this substitute for it:

"The people of the United States are in favor of bimetallism and desirous of an international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world, that will admit of the use of both gold and silver at such an established ratio as will maintain the parity between gold and silver coins, and the efforts of the government are hereby pledged to endeavor to secure such an international agreement as speedily as possible."

Mr. Teller's amendment was defeated—27 to 45—the vote being along party lines, except that Mr. Chandler voted for the amendment and Messrs. Caffery and Lindsay voted against it. A vote was then taken upon the committee's amendment, and it was adopted—45 to 30.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then offered as a substitute for the Senate bill, a measure providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That, too, was lost—47 to 23, the vote being on strict party lines, except that Senators Lindsay and Caffery voted with the Republicans.

After the bill had been reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, offered an amendment providing for the organization of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in towns the population of which does not exceed 4000.

Mr. Aldrich accepted the amendment, and it was adopted, and the bill as amended was then passed.

MOLINEUX TAKEN TO SING SING.

Sentenced to Be Executed in the Week Beginning March 29.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Roland Burnham Molineux, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, was sentenced to die by Recorder Goff during the week beginning March 26. Almost immediately after sentence had been pronounced Molineux was taken to Sing Sing Prison and placed in a cell in the death house. Messrs. Weeks and Battle served a notice of appeal on the District Attorney, which acts as a stay until the Court of Appeals has reviewed the conviction.

Molineux broke the silence he has maintained since he testified at the coroner's inquest, nearly a year ago. Before sentence was pronounced upon him he declared his innocence and denounced the attempt he said the District Attorney had made to villify "the pure and lovely woman who bears his name." Dramatically he declared his hands had not penned the poisoned package address or the letters signed "H. C. Barnet" and "H. Cornish," which were known as the disputed handwritings during the trial.

MOST MARRIAGES UNHAPPY.

Professor Sumner So Declares in a Lecture to the Yale Seniors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Professor William G. Sumner, of the Department of Social Science at Yale, said in a lecture to the senior class that it was his belief that ninety per cent. of the marriages of the present day turn out unhappily and that marriage nowadays is not a matter of love but is taken more as a matter of course. He said that most young men when they reach a certain age consider it the right thing to get married and do not wait until they had found an ideal.

Professor Sumner also said that the marriage ceremony of the present time was simply a lot of show and that it would be better if the contracting parties would simply declare themselves in the presence of witnesses. His statement that ninety per cent. of marriages were unhappy caused a sensation among the two hundred odd seniors and graduate students to whom he was lecturing.

KIMBERLEY IS RELIEVED

General French, With His Cavalry Division, Raises the Siege.

JACOBSDAL TAKEN BY BRITISH.

General Roberts Reports That the Siege of Kimberley Has Been Raised—Boers Offered No Resistance to General French's Force, Which Entered the City—Their Supplies Captured.

LONDON (By Cable).—Lord Roberts has reported to the War Office in a series of dispatches as follows:

"JACOBSDAL.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening, Thursday.

"The following from General French was received this morning:

"'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexandersfontein to Cliphansfontein, and am now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded.

"'Kimberley cheerful and well.'"

"I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned, and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. General French is scouring the country north of Kimberley. One of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving toward Bloemfontein.

"Much gratified on arrival here to find admirable hospital arrangements, made by the German Ambulance Corps under Drs. Kaettner and Hildebrand, who with their staffs have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded, as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December."

Jacobsdal is now in possession of the British. When a small cavalry patrol entered the place, they found it full of wounded, including several British from Rensburg. The place was only occupied by a small force, which fell back before the patrol. After a series of small skirmishes a battery of artillery shelled the environs, and drove out the last of the Boers.

British Abandon Rensburg.

LONDON (By Cable).—General Clements withdrew from Rensburg during Wednesday night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel the next morning. The Boers promptly followed, re-occupying their old position in the Taaibosch Hills, whence they have been shelling the British cavalry patrols, but ineffectually. The British guns returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

KIMBERLEY'S FOUR-MONTHS' SIEGE

Kimberley has been blockaded for one hundred and eighteen days, the investment having been made effective on October 20 last. During the blockade several sorties were made by the garrison, and in the first, made October 24, some loss was inflicted on the Boers and their Commandant, Botha, was killed. As time went on the Boer forces were augmented from the 6000 that originally began the siege, until they amounted at the least to an estimated 20,000.

The advance of the British under General Methuen from the Orange River on November 12 necessitated the detachment of a considerable number of the Boers from round Kimberley to the Modder River and other points south to retard the British advance. Partial stands only were made at Belmont and Enslin, but a full front was shown at the Modder River, which, however, the British successfully crossed on November 28.

The attempt to turn the left of the Boer position at Magersfontein on December 11, ended disastrously for the British, and the advance was suspended until a sufficient mounted force could be organized to effect a wider turning movement, which has now been effectually accomplished.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY HONORED.

Eighty Children Dropped Roses in Her Lap on Her Eightieth Birthday.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Several thousand persons, including the delegates to the National American Women's Suffrage Association, which has just concluded its annual session here, assembled at the Lafayette Opera House to do homage to Susan B. Anthony, who Thursday celebrated the eightieth anniversary of her birthday.

The stage decorations consisted of the 4-starred flag of the suffragists, palms and cut flowers. Many tributes were paid Miss Anthony's career. Eighty children, boys and girls, passed in single file across the stage, each depositing a rose in Miss Anthony's lap as they passed her, one for each year of her life. Addresses conveying greetings from various State associations and other bodies were made.

TO AVOID WAR SERVICE.

Say They Fled From England and That Thousands Will Follow.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—According to the statement made by steerage passengers of the Oceanic, on her last trip, there is a general exodus from England of young men who seek to avoid the expected South African war draft.

The Barge Office authorities were astonished to find, when the 494 steerage passengers arrived there, that more than 300 were men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five,

A number of the new arrivals were taken aside and they surprised the officials by saying that in nearly every instance the 300 had come over to avoid the possibility of being forced to serve against the Boers. "Thousands of others are coming," they said. "We are the first to arrive."

PLAN TO GOVERN TUTUILA.

To Be Held as a Naval Reservation, Commander Schroeder in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Cabinet has determined upon the form in which the new Samoan possession will be held and governed. The island of Tutuila is to treated as a naval reservation. No governor, military or civil, will be needed.

A naval officer will be detailed to hold the office of commandant. A detachment of marines will constitute the garrison and a vessel will be kept on duty. A coaling station will be established and maintained.

The first commandant for the island has been selected in the person of Commander Schroeder, who has been on duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission. The status of Tutuila will be much like that of Guam.

FRICK FIGHTS CARNEGIE.

He Brings a Sensational Suit in Equity, Alleging Fraud.

Reveals the Amazing Profits Which Are Made by the Carnegie Steel Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—The threatened suit in equity of H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie was filed Tuesday in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Frick makes the charge against Mr. Carnegie of malevolence, fraud and personal animosity toward Frick. The suit is by H. C. Frick, plaintiff, against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the stockholders, the rule requiring that all, even those in sympathy with Mr. Frick, shall be included in the suit.

Frick seeks to restrain Carnegie from forcing him to sell out his interest in the property except at his own terms.

Frick declares that the company's profits for 1899 reached the staggering sum of $21,000,000, after all expenses had been paid.

In November of last year Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,000,000.

Frick claims the credit for the firm's enormous profits. He thinks Carnegie is now about to assume the management, and this, he avers, will eventually result in great financial loss. He declares that he was forced out of the company by personal malice on the part of Mr. Carnegie.

Frick also declares that his interest in the company is valued at $16,238,000, but that Carnegie is trying to make him take $6,000,000.

Forty partners are named in the bill, which makes thirty-nine pages of printed matter. The main points in it are that Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability, in ordinarily prosperous times, to sell it on the London market for $500,000,000.

Frick claims that while he was actively engaged in making the business profitable, Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, at one time, for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters.

The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing in leaps and jumps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,000,000. In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash, and still keeps, $1,170,000 given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58½ per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. Frick's six per cent., on that basis, would be worth $16,237,000.

Frick now alleges that, right at the height of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least, in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, Carnegie suddenly and with malevolent intent toward him, on December 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice. Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation and subsequently, on January 11, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

Frick now alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over thirty-three per cent. of its real value; that is, say not over $6,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's opinion, was worth $16,238,000.

FLOODS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Heavy Rains Cause Damage to Property and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special).—The gales of the equinox have scarcely ever exceeded in force the storm which swept over New England, leaving in its wake damage by flood that is almost incalculable.

For twenty-four hours a heavy rain, after wiping away what few traces there were of snow and ice, brought to a climax the most unseasonable winter New England has known for a great many years. Tributary bodies of water, which a few weeks ago were so low that the almost unheard of condition of drought in mid-winter was threatened, have been changed into torrents of more threatening volume than in the usual spring freshets.

From drought to flood, with all the damage done at both extremes to the manufacturing, logging and ice-harvesting interests, is now added the cost of replacing bridges swept away and of repairing railway and highway beds torn up.

The most extensive damage reported is along the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers.

At Manchester, N. H., Almer H. Jackson, a millhand, attempted to jump over a rivulet, but fell into the water and was washed away and drowned.

Dispatches from various sections of Vermont and Maine place the rainfall at over three inches.

In the Champlain Valley rain has lasted nearly five days, so that the after effects are expected to be more serious than now appears. At North Adams, Mass., the Hoosic River ran stronger and higher than at any time for thirty years, several mills having their lower floors flooded, with damage exceeding $10,000.

Along the Kenneback River in Maine the ice is so weak that it is likely to break up, and with the ice go all prospects for a harvest this season.

From all points in New England come reports of heavy damage to mill property and the destruction of small bridges by ice jams.

Boys Dead in a Closet.

The bodies of Charles Beirne, eleven years old, and Martin Loeffler, nine years old, both of New York City, have been found in a closet in a vacant house near their home, where they were smothered. The lads were playmates. On August 3 last they left their homes to take a swim in the North River. Since then their fate has been a mystery until the decomposed bodies were found by two plumbers. They must have died a horrible death.

INVASION OF FREE STATE

General Roberts Opens His Campaign With a Cavalry Dash.

ON THE ROAD TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

British Force Passage of Modder River on Boer Flank—Five Laagers Taken—Little Opposition and Small Loss to General French, Who Led the Advance—Invading Army Numbers 50,000 Men.

LONDON (By Cable).—The British army, for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier. Lord Roberts, with at least 40,000 infantry, 7000 cavalry and 150 guns, with artillerymen, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before which the British forces have been encamped for ten weeks; and, with half of his corps, he already is operating on Free State territory.

The dispatches of Lord Roberts sketch three days' work. The forward movement began on Sunday, when Colonel Hannay set out, with a brigade of mounted infantry for Bamah, on the Riet River, eight miles from Jacobsdal, one of the Boer supply bases.

On Monday General French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet River at Dekil's Drift, south of Jacobsdal and eighteen miles east of Honey Nest Kloof. He skirmished with the Boers and cleared the way for 20,000 infantry, who followed across.

On Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, General French rode to the Modder River, a distance of twenty-five miles, and took three fords, with high ground, beyond the river and five Boer camps. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse. General French now has fixed himself on General Cronje's main line of communication with Bloemfontein, and 20,000 infantry with seventy-two guns are being pushed up to support him there.

Lord Roberts's dispatches, wired from inside the Free State and on the Riet River left him on Wednesday morning. His advance had not been opposed by the Boers in force.

The forces immediately at the disposal of Lord Roberts are placed at 50,000 in a general way. These figures are revealed by the commands mentioned in the dispatches as having been added to the divisions known to be with Lord Methuen. Possibly, Lord Roberts has 10,000 or 20,000 more.

It is now realized that the incidents at Rensburg have been seen out of all proportion. Merely skeleton lines were maintained there, while troops were being secretly and rapidly concentrated on the Modder River. The facility with which 30,000 men already have been sent beyond the rail terminus shows that Lord Kitchener has been fully successful in organizing transport. He is now supposed to be down the line, sending forward more troops and getting together more transports. About five miles of ox and mule wagon trains are estimated for each division, so that Lord Kitchener, who is reputed to have more skill than a circus manager in handling field transport, has immense labors in hand.

HUGE RANSOM FOR RHODES.

The Boers Will Hold Him Hostage For $10,000,000.

LONDON (By Cable).—Friends of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, shut up in Kimberley, are becoming alarmed at his possible fate and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture.

Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid.

In view of the developments since the raid, he added, the Boers had also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded, and that Mr. Rhodes's friends would have to hand over $10,000,000 before his release.

Irish Populace Show Disloyalty.

CORK (By Cable).—The Irish populace once more showed their temper as British troops were embarking on the transport Norseman for service against the Boers at the Cape. Not a few cheers for President Kruger, mingled with groans for the Queen, were heard as the men tramped down the gangplank.

Boers Threaten Buller.

CAPE TOWN (By Cable).—The Boers' invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety to the British. Apart from the fact that it threatens General Buller's communications, it is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle are commandeered and their country is overrun by their hereditary foes.

CONGRESSMAN KILLED.

Fatal Fall of Representative Chickering in New York City.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Congressman C. A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead outside the Grand Union Hotel early Tuesday morning, having been killed either by falling or jumping from a fourth-story window of the hotel. He had been lying there some time before being discovered, and his clothing was saturated with rain. Mr. Chickering was on his way from his home in Copenhagen, where his family lives, to Washington. He had complained of suffering from rheumatism. The police theory is that Congressman Chickering took drugs to secure relief from pain, and that the drugs drove him temporarily insane. His friends incline to the belief that he went to the window for fresh air and fell out. When the room was entered after the finding of the body the bed-clothing was tangled and twisted, showing that the afflicted man had tried unsuccessfully to sleep. The window was open as far as it would go.

Charles A. Chickering was born in Lewis County, New York, in 1843, graduating from Lowville Academy, where he was later a teacher. After serving in the State Legislature he went to Washington as a Representative from the Twenty-fourth District, serving first in the Fifty-third Congress, and having been re-elected regularly since that time. Mr. Chickering was active in Republican politics in his district, and served for a time as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee.

German Emigration to Brazil.

A society has been formed in Berlin, Germany, to promote emigration to Southern Brazil.

The Mapleton Item

P. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MARKLESBURG.

Martin Norris, of Penn township, is a victim of the grip at this writing.

Miss Beatrice Wills, the leading saleslady in G. W. Fisher's restaurant, is the gentle nurse at the bed-side of her sister Annie.

Next month will be the month of public sales. We counted only seventeen bills posted in the little room of our postoffice to day.

Miss Annie Wills, one of Marklesburg's estimable young ladies, is quite ill with typhoid pneumonia. She is in skillful hands and her many friends entertain hopes of her recovery.

Our neighbor and friend, Saxton Snare, has been suffering for quite a while from lung trouble. Saxton is well known in different portions of the county as a first-class stone mason.

The teachers local institute held in our borough on Saturday was voted a success. Why do we not have more of them? A number of instructors from Huntingdon, and other points, were present and added much to the interest of the institute.

J. G. Beaver and family, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday and Sunday in our burg. Marklesburg is Mr. Beaver's native town and its citizens delight to do him honor, because, he by his upright life, his integrity, his excellent business qualifications and his noble traits of character, has done honor to the town of his boyhood.

Mr. Nicks, for many years the obliging miller at Grant's Mills, will turn that plant over to Mr. Stroup, of Mill Creek, on the first of April. Joseph Crownover, now in the James Creek (or Grubb's) mill, will take charge of the James Cook mill, in Tod township. A. H. Crum, of Marklesburg, will run the James Creek mill the coming year.

With your Trough Creek correspondent we are in accord on nearly every subject, and with him we say, organize farmer's local institutes in every valley. By so doing the good seed sown at the institutes held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture will materialize, and we will be in shape to receive still greater benefits from the future institutes to be held by the State Board.

We venture the assertion that a more neat, comfortable and pretty little church than the late remodeled M. E. church in Marklesburg cannot be found in the county. This church was remodeled at a cost of $1200, every dollar of which has been secured. Our Methodist brethren here are not strong financially. There are more wealthy denominations here, but they are not hide-bound sectarians, and all dwell in harmony and peace, thus pulling together in every good work. The result is our Methodist friends have a church, free of debt, of which all of our people are proud. This church was dedicated on Sunday evening, Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, assisted by Rev. G. W. Stevens, of Lewistown, officiating. To the pastor, Rev. T. S. Stansfield, our town and community is indebted for this beautiful addition to our town. Rev. Stansfield was nobly assisted by his people and others; but to his untiring efforts and push, doing much of the work with his own hands, is due the credit. Three roads lead into the town one entering on the west, one on the south and one on the east. On the west road stands the Reformed church, the first building on entering the town. This is a large brick church (new). On the south road is the Lutheran church. This is a large frame church remodeled four years ago at a cost of $2800. This too is the first building on entering the town on this road. On the east road is the Methodist church and, save the parsonage, this too is the first building on this road. The three churches form almost a triangle. Rev. Stansfield has been on this charge two years. During this time he has added much to the beauty of parsonage, the church and their surroundings.

TROUGH CREEK.

At last reports Mrs. Jeff Wright was getting along fairly well at the hospital.

Mrs. G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, is visiting her sick brother, Abner Greenland.

Abner Greenland's improvement a fortnight ago was not lasting as we hoped it would be. He is gradually growing weaker.

Our schools are moving along without any complaint, as far as heard from. We hope the directors elected on Tues day will assist in giving us as good results as the out-going ones have given and that they will be as faithful to the interests that will come before them.

The two inches of snow that fell on Saturday night was not enough to make good sledding as rough as the roads were, but to-day's weather reports give us strong hopes for more before this is melted. So may it be. We want snow to sled on and we want it for the protection of the grain which certainly has had a hard time of it. The thermometer registered 4° below zero this (Tuesday) morning.

The Pomona Grange meeting at Mapleton last week was one of the best I ever attended. There was a fair representation of intelligent farmers and others from different parts of the county, all of whom felt themselves at home and took a deep interest in the different subjects scheduled for discussion, as well as other subjects that came up. One that invited a general discussion and that threatens danger to owners of farms was the sixth question that is on the advance slips which have been circulated to aid persons in answering the different questions that will be asked by the enumerator, viz: the size and value of each farm, then following in the same question is the value of buildings. Here is where the danger comes in: Any owner of a farm in putting a value on the same would include the buildings as they are a part of the real estate. We venture that a large majority of the farms in the country would not sell at the present time for little if any more than the buildings on the same cost. Thus it is easily seen that the farm property of the United States would foot up nearly double the actual value, which would leave room for the idea that the farmers are not paying their share of the taxes. I don't have statistics at hand to show the exact amount paid by real estate and by personal property and corporations, but we all know that the latter pay four mills state tax and a farmer's horses and cows pay the same county and municipal taxes that is levied on real estate which is for county, since the "sour kraut" valuation in Huntingdon county, eight mills. Under former valuations, it has not been for years less than twelve mills and has run as high as fifteen mills, but to be on the safe side we call the county ten mills, road ten mill and school seven mills, making a total of twenty-seven mills that the farmers in Union township pay on their real estate, leaving off the four mills of state tax that he has to pay on his personal property as state tax. There may not be any reason for alarm in this but we grangers see room for suspicion of a wrong and, as the farmers have been fleeced so unmercifully, we feel it our duty to the public to sound a note of warning.

THREE SPRINGS.

Sledding parties were visible on our streets on Monday.

If you are a Republican, do your duty on March 17th by attending the primaries and aid in nominating a good, strong ticket.

P. B. Cutshall has about completed his store room on Hudson street. He will open the doors about March 1st when a display of general merchandise will be made. He will receive a share of the public patronage, for which he is deserving.

If some of our contemporaries would take as much interest in trying to bring about harmony in the Republican party as they do in fostering and maintaining factional strife, their time would be better spent and their rewards be much greater in the minds of the non-prejudiced persons. Some people squeal pretty loud and especially when they are hurt, and they make as much noise as if they were badly hurt, too. It is a pretty sure sign of weakness when they commence slinging mud and using abusive language toward their opponents, and especially is this true if they have been aspiring for any certain office and have not succeeded in getting or securing the plum. You will notice that sometimes the plum is awarded to the other fellow. It is high time that factional strife and political treachery were eliminated from not only the Republican party but from all political parties. It seems that some people are not content with anything but political contention and use all their energy in that direction. The editorial pen is responsible to a very large degree in bringing about and maintaining harmony, or else creating, agitating and fostering political strife. Some people pride in sacrificing good judgment for anything that will help or assist them in the furtherance of their cause no matter how dishonorable it may be or how much disgrace it will bring to the participants. It is high time the political reins were wrested from persons who use them for selfish motives only, and that we are furnished a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Let us all labor to secure this end.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

DIED.

On Sabbath evening, February 11th, in Clay township, cruel death came into the home of Blair Roher and took from it their youngest child, a dear little boy, aged two years, whom all loved so well.

Now he sweetly sleeps with Jesus
Among the silent dead,
His little cradle's empty,
His playthings laid aside
And loving parents weeping
For their little pet that died.
The life of the little bud was short
In this cold, cold world below,
But God has planted it again
To blossom, bloom and grow
Forever in the garden of His love
There by the crystal sea,
And the little voice from that world above
Calls to papa, mamma, brothers, sister,
"come to me."

—A FRIEND.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, February 15, 1900, at the M. E. parsonage in Three Springs, Mr. Miles Cornelius and Miss Alice E. Smyers, of Saltillo, were married by the pastor of the M. E. church. On their return to Saltillo, there was a nice supper served at the bride's home. No invitations were sent out as they preferred but a few immediate friends present. They will take up their residence in the pleasant village of Saltillo.

Our wishes for you, fair bride,
Are honest, good and true;
They rise unbidden from my heart
In numbers not a few.

—A GUEST.

MARRIED.

MORT—PATTON—In Mapleton, Wednesday evening, February 14, 1900, by A. W. Swope, J. P., Mr. William R. Mort and Miss Carrie Patton, both of Mill Creek, Pa.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

WANTED—OLD IRON—for the next 60 days. Will pay $6.00 per ton. G. D. Wood, Mapleton.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. L. Houck.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 8132.

Political Announcements.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

In making this announcement I wish to say that I was born and raised in Huntingdon county, and have lived here all my life. From the time I cast my first vote, until now, I have always been identified with the Republican party, always supporting its nominees, and always abiding by the will of the majority, even though at times contrary to my individual judgment and preferences, recognizing that our government is founded upon the principle that the majority should rule, and that any departure from this principle meant revolution and disorganization.

Owing to the early date fixed for the convention, and the unseasonable time of the year, it may not be possible for me to see each Republican personally, as I would like to do, and mean to do, if in my power; therefore I ask you to give my candidacy your consideration, promising you, that in the event of my nomination and election, I shall give to your interests and the interests of my constituents, the same devotion and attention that I have always given to my own private and personal interest and business.

Respectfully Yours,
Huntingdon. O. L. STEWART.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
North Dublin. JOHN C. TAYLOR.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. J. OLIVER WRIGHT.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Smithfield. ROBERT MASON.

NATIONAL DELEGATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in June, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and the conference of the Eighth Congressional district.
Huntingdon. CARL M. GAGE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs, Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.; Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

CASH PRICES

which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 21, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12 25	4 35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8 35	12 16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport.....	3.52	9.05	12 37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9 44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1,30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown. ..	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11 06	2 10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2 29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16 54	8 56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3 29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11 14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7 15	11.40	2 05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5 45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6 11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.15	f1 14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10 22		5.28	8.57	
Newport.....	7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon. ...	8.20	10.54	2 44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6 32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11 25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A M	A.M
Balti 11	55	11.55	*3.11	6 00	9 45	2 30	
Wahg'tn	1.00	1.00	*4.1	7.15	10.55	4 05	
Phila.....11	48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.23	*5,53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 7.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg. No. 12	WEST. Mail. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 55	5 20

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—Mrs. J. K. Miller, Newton Hamilton, Pa., writes, "I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the grandest salve made." It cures piles and heals everything. All fraudulent imitations are worthless. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Feb. 25. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The strength of humility.—Luke xviii, 9-14.

The Christian Endeavor prayer meeting topics for the current year provide for the study of the parables of Christ. The first parable presented for our study is this familiar one in prayer, illustrating the weakness of pride and the strength of humility. The scene of the parable is the temple, the characters a Pharisee and a publican. "Two men went up into the temple to pray, the one a Pharisee and the other a publican." Both men prayed. Both men prayed in the temple. But how vastly different were the results of their prayers. One "went down to his house justified rather than the other." To see the cause of these different results we must study the two prayers.

1. The pharisee's prayer. There are two characteristics of this prayer that are prominent: 1. He prayed with himself. Ostensibly the Pharisee went to the temple to pray to God, but he lost sight of God in himself. He "stood and prayed thus with himself." 2. His standard of comparison was man, not God. "I thank Thee that I am not as other men." This false standard led him to exalt himself. He thought that because he was more punctilious in the performance of religious rites and ceremonies than other men he was doing all that God wished him to do; but, alas! he failed to understand that true religion is within and not without. His prayer was rooted and grounded in pride and selfishness. It was not addressed to God, but was a self congratulatory address. He exalted himself, and therefore God humbled him. The sin of pride is one that Christians in particular need to guard themselves against. It is so easy to compare ourselves with others and to conclude that we are better than other men. Let us beware. Let us keep our eyes on God rather than man. If we do that, we will be in no danger of being puffed up with pride.

2. The publican's prayer. "And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, 'God be merciful unto me, a sinner.'" One word is written through and through that prayer, the word humility. This man saw himself not through others, but through God. He had a vision of God, and that vision made him see how sinful and how unworthy he was. His sins rose up before him. He realized that he had no just claims upon God, and all he could do, therefore, was to cry out for mercy. "God be merciful unto me, a sinner." A clear vision of God crushes out pride and brings us to a condition of contriteness and humility. Let us get clear visions of God, that we may be kept humble, for then only will we be in position to be exalted. "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

This parable illustrates the old truth that God hates the proud, but loves to honor the meek and lowly in mind. Let us therefore cultivate more and more the spirit of humility, and to do so effectively let us judge ourselves by God's standards rather than by man's; let us look within and not without, for "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Appoint some one to explain and apply the parable, and then have an open meeting, in which each member shall take part as he himself elects.

Bible Readings.—Job xl, 11; Ps. xxxiv, 2; ci, 5; Prov. vi, 16-18; xv, 33; xviii, 12; xxi, 4; xxii, 1-4; Mic. vi, 8; Math. xviii, 1-4; Mark ix, 33-37; x, 35-45; Luke ix, 46-48; xiv, 1-11; Eph. iv, 1-3; Col. iii, 12, 13; Phil. ii, 1-12.

With Larger Eyes.

For God looks on us with larger other eyes than ours. He is not the leader of a sect or the fugleman of a party. He estimates us not by our achievement of orthodoxy, but by our struggle for goodness. To him who believes in Christ and in His righteousness and in a God of light and love difference and agreement on this petty point or that petty point of ritual or doctrine are as trifles—the mere provincialism of ignorance and pride. Every bigot in exact proportion to his feebleness and ignorance revels in the exacerbation of differences, but just in proportion as a man loves God and is like God does he emerge into an upper air, where the divisions between churches do not run and the noise of controversy cannot penetrate.—Rev. F. W. Farrar, D. D., Dean of Canterbury.

The Prodigal.

Friendship is unknown in the far country; flattery and false professions are there in abundance. Every rich prodigal will find in the far country many to praise him and to keep close to him—as long as he is rich. But the essential quality of friendship is constancy, and that is not to be found among the harpies who feed on sin's captives. "A friend loveth at all times," and there are no such friends in the far country. They desert the companion whose substance they have consumed in riotous living and leave him to make friends with the swine.—William T. Ellis.

—DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled for piles, injuries and skin diseases. It is the original Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Benjamin Honstein to The Huntingdon Park and Road Association, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $20.

George Itinger to Huntingdon Park and Road Association, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $10.

Catharine Ross et al to H. C. Kulp, property in Jackson township; consideration, $1300.

Mrs. Ella B. Ross to Dr Thomas Tobin, property in Warriorsmark township; consideration, $4000.

John B. Clark and wife to George K Shoenberger, property in Warriorsmark township; consideration, $3000.

Walter S. Long and wife to Harriet Myers, property in Shirleysburg; consideration. $750.

Charles H Glazier to Ella F. Grimison, property in Huntingdon; consideration. $825.

John C. Mierly and wife to Andrew Shuldt property in Porter township; consideration, $198 50.

Annie P. Lyon et al to Simon P. Wensel, property in Spruce Creek township; consideration, $250.

Annie P Lyon to E. R. Baldrige and Co., property in Spruce Creek township; consideration, $1250.

Rev. Thomas Ryan to Jeremiah Leary, property in Dudley; consideration, $450.

Samuel H. Irvin to Dr. G. W. Lupfer, property in West township; consideration, $142.

Dr. Wm. Stewart and wife to Dr. G. W. Lupfer, property in West township; consideration. $1250.

James M. Shaver and wife to Chalmers B. Zeigler, property in Shirley township; consideration, $125.

David F. Rupert and wife to Mary J. Rupert, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $115.

Abram R. Price and wife to W. H. Haws Fire Brick Co., property in Mount Union; consideration, $1895

Robert S. Ross attorney in fact to Mrs. Etta Fisher, property in Warriorsmark township; consideration, $300.

John Everhart and wife to Henry Snyder, property in Jackson township; consideration, $150.

Will J. Forbes to E. C. Shultz, property in Smithfield township; consideration, $100.

Samuel J. Cloyd and wife to Willard H. Thompson, property in Orbisonia; consideration, $200.

Meek Bigler et al to G. W. and T. M Homan, property in Jackson township; consideration, $75.

John T. Dopp executor to Reuben S. Croyle property in Petersburg; consideration, $650.

Ella B. Hay and husband to Doty E. Pollock, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $600.

George Miller to R. N. McCarl, property in Union township; consideration. $245.

H. H. Davis trustee to Martin Hess, property in Penn township; consideration, $550.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-one Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-9t

—"After doctors failed to cure me of pneumonia I used One Minute Cough Cure and three bottles of it cured me. It is also the best remedy on earth for whooping cough. It cured my grandchildren of the worst cases," writes Jno. Berry, Loganton, Pa. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup and throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. Children always like it. Mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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Before you buy your Christmas Candy, see my line.

Fresh ... Mixed Candy

At only **7 cents** per pound.

Also at 10c, 12c and 15 cts per lb.

FINE MIXED,

In pound boxes, from 20 cts. up.

Special prices to schools or Sunday schools.

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WM. REED & SON.

CHANGE OF FIRM

Arthur W. Reed has this day been admitted as a partner in the firm of William Reed & Son, and hereafter the firm name will be known as William Reed & Sons.

The Dry Goods, Notion and Carpet Business

will be continued with push, tact, energy and thoroughness. As heretofore, we will always bear upward toward a better class of goods, thus serving our patrons with better results, and benefits, than by lowering our standard in quality. Heretofore we have positively refused and will continue to refuse to give premiums for amounts purchased, as this deceptive practice is usually a loss to purchasers, but everything will be done on fair and honest business methods to give you the best value possible.

Chas. L. Reed has just returned from the eastern cities, having purchased a heavy stock of spring goods and the same is now ready for your inspection.

Very Respectfully,

WM. REED & SONS.

Huntingdon, Pa., February 15, 1900.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration for Your Cash -AT- CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make	$22, up.
Bob Sleds	$17 to $23.
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Ingrain Carpet	25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws	$1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets	$8.
56 " Tea Sets	$4.
Plush Robes	$1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier aud vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor.

Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

—W. S. Philpot, Albany, Ga., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than any pills I ever took." The famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

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Underwear, Collars,

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We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

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Shrinkage in Book Values.

The value of a book depends a great deal on whether you are buying or selling it. Buy a book for a dollar, walk to a second hand shop around the corner, and you will be offered ten cents for it. The value shrinks ninety per cent. in nine minutes. The touch of your fingers has made a second hand book of it. Go back in a quarter of an hour to buy the book again, and it is worth fifty cents. Four hundred per cent. has been added to its value in fifteen minutes. You must understand the necessity of profits to pay rents, living and other expenses before you comprehend the necessities of these sudden fluctuations.

Persons who sell second hand books are always surprised at the small price offered, yet every dealer has a tale of woe, of dead stock, and books that are worse than vacant shelves. It is difficult for buyers and sellers of second hand books to be in sympathy.—New York Herald.

Your Neighbor Has Them.

Has what? Those beautiful Shakespeare panels given away in introducing "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" laundry starch, J. C. Hubinger's latest and greatest inventions. All starch put up under "Red Cross" or "Wash Tub" trade mark brands is genuine, and goods of a manufacturer with twenty-five years' experience.

These are his only brands; he has no interest whatever in any other starch, so be sure you get only the best.

The New Style in Fiction.

Because prolixity and over-elaborated phrasing were the snares of bygone writers, that is no reason why we should cut up our sentences into four or five words. Nothing is easier. The method is simple. It presents no difficulties. It is distinct. It appeals to many. It is new. Therefore it pleases. For a time. But not permanently. Men of intelligence yawn. The trick is too readily seen through. It is like an infant's reader: "My cat is called Tom. Do you like cats? No, I like dogs. I like both cats and dogs," etc., etc.—National Review.

Weight of London Fog.

Every day there hangs over London a vast smoke cloud that is estimated to weigh about 300 tons.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a law for the protection of arbutus.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Woman's Club, of Vineland, N. J., will establish a free public library in the town

My Hair Was Coming Out.

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast. I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop this. It not only stopped the falling, but also made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length and very thick."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans., July 25, 1899.

It Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food that they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will do another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

REPORT ON THE CANAL.

Our Right to Build It Upheld by the House Committee.

THE NICARAGUA BILL FAVORED.

In Reporting Favorably the Committee Asserts That We Have the Power to Control Waterway and Build Fortifications—A Means to Build Up Commerce—Reference to Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported the Nicaragua Canal bill to the House. The report prepared by Mr. Hepburn and approved by the other members of the committee first reviews the provisions of the bill and refers briefly to the universal demand in the United States for the construction of a transisthmian canal.

Referring to the question whether Nicaragua and Costa Rica will consent to the construction of the canal by the United States the report says:

"There seems to be little doubt that Nicaragua and Costa Rica will give their consent for the construction of this great work. These States are friendly disposed toward our Government and our people, and have interests connected with it that are, in proportion to their wealth and population, even greater than ours."

The practicability of the work is discussed in detail and the various surveys and estimates are reviewed. The report then takes up the question of whether the canal will pay, and says:

"Your committee suggests, in discussing the cash remuneration that will come to the United States from the ownership of this canal, that estimates only can be made, and there has been a great difference of opinion expressed by witnesses and by writers on this subject as to the extent of the use that would be made of the canal by the shipping of the world. One gentleman has said that in his judgment not more than three hundred thousand tons would pass through the canal annually. Another has said that eleven million tons would pass through.

"Gentlemen connected with the Maritime Canal Company gave it as their opinion that five or six millions of tonnage would be the amount that would pass through the canal annually. Of course we have a right to assume that, whatever the amount be, it would be an increasing amount from year to year. At present $1.55 per ton is the toll charged for the use of the Suez Canal.

"If that were the rate charged at the Nicaragua Canal, and four millions be the tonnage passing through it, an aggregate sum of more than $6,000,000 would be the receipts.

"It is estimated that the cost of maintaining and operating the canal would be $1,000,000 annually. If the United States borrowed the money to invest in the enterprise this sum would pay the annual interest, the cost of maintaining and operating, and leave a surplus of more than a million dollars, and, with the increasing tonnage, we might reasonably hope for such accumulations of surplus as would in a few years fully reimburse the Government for its outlay."

Regarding the concessions alleged to have been obtained by different persons from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the report says:

"Your committee are aware that there are a number of persons who claim to have concessions from the Nicaragua and Costa Rica Governments investing them with rights to navigate the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. Others claim to be authorized to construct this great waterway connecting the oceans. But it is believed by your committee that these rights have either lapsed or are of inconsiderable value, or have been obtained for speculative purposes.

"However this may be, it should be the purpose of the Government to deal directly with the government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Those governments can adjust all questions growing out of these concessions much more easily than the United States. It is not believed that any one of these real or alleged concessionaires has any rights or interests that can be conveyed to the United States, and it is not deemed wise to have any joint interests or partnerships or any interest growing out of corporate relations with any of these persons. It is our opinion that the people of the United States want a Government canal, one that will be completely under the control of the United States.

"No one would have the right to quarrel with Nicaragua in thus disposing to the United States of a right that unquestionably belongs to her. The fact that it would enable us in an emergency and in certain directions to increase the efficiency of our navy does not constitute such a state of facts as would allow our rivals to object to our building this canal. Other nations are now making large additions to their naval power by the use of their shipyards. We certainly possess the right to increase the efficiency of our navy by increasing the number of our ships.

"When we have the ships we have the right to send them wherever we choose, and the mere fact that by the rapid transfer through the Nicaraguan Canal of our naval vessels to the Pacific, or from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic, thus increasing the efficiency of a given squadron, surely ought not to be regarded as an undue advantage that the United States would have through this waterway.

"We save ten thousand miles in the passage to China over the old route by way of Cape Horn. Our Government would have precisely the same right to take offeace at the use of the Suez Canal by British merchants as would the English Government at our using the Nicaraguan Canal.

"At all events we want our share of the world's commerce, and to secure it we must have all the utilities that are possible. Nor can we expect to get our share without fierce struggles. There is now the most intense rivalry for this commerce on the part of the commercial nations, and our rivals will use all political and commercial influences and diplomacy, with all of its arts, menacing, perhaps, to drive us out of the field."

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not referred to in the report, but the contention is put forward that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not an obstacle to the construction of the canal. This is chiefly based on the argument that Great Britain has disregarded the spirit of that treaty by acquiring control over the Suez Canal, thus securing for herself a short route to the East completely under the control of her guns at Gibraltar, the Mediterranean islands and the Red Sea.

Victims of Plague in Manila.

Fifty per cent. of the deaths from bubonic plague in Manila are Chinamen.

IN A HYPNOTIST'S POWER.

Strange Case of George A. Ziegler, of Reading, Penn.

Friend Gradually Obtained Control Over Him, But is Now Unable to Relieve His Sufferings.

READING, Penn. (Special).—When George A. Ziegler took up hypnotism as a pastime, a few months ago, he had no idea it would make a slave of him, but he is in its grip, and the combined skill of half a dozen doctors has been unable to free him.

Mr. Ziegler is subject to periodical spasms of such violence that ten men are required to hold him down. These spasms come upon him suddenly, with little warning. His muscles seem endowed with supernatural strength. One man must stand on his feet, another holds them, one sits on his chest, two hold each hand and several more his head, and still he makes them struggle for an hour and a half before there is any relief.

All this time he is painfully cognizant of everything that goes on. His facial muscles twitch and contort. The only drug that relieves him is morphine, and he himself directs the doctor where to inject it.

Mr. Ziegler's first "spell" occurred last October, while he was at work in a railroad machine shop. He was carried to a doctor's office, but nothing could be done for him except to administer morphine. Another time when he had an attack he was taken to the Homœopathic Hospital, but nothing could be done for him there. Sometimes he had attacks every day, and then every week.

The attack always occurs at exactly the same time of day. After it was over no one would suspect that the patient had been so violent. The cause of these attacks was for a time a puzzle. One doctor attributed them to typhoid fever. Some of the neighbors believed Ziegler bewitched and wanted to call in a witch doctor. The family is now convinced it is a case of excessive hypnotism.

Ziegler and several friends became interested in hypnotism eight months ago. Several learned it, and Ziegler often allowed them to experiment on him. They were unsuccessful at first, but one young man seemed more capable than the rest, He obtained gradual control over Ziegler, and finally could make him do anything he chose.

Ziegler's relatives charged his friend with having brought the young man into this condition, but he said he could not help it. Then he said he would see to it that Ziegler got no more "spells," and for several weeks Ziegler was much better and the spasms left him, but a few days ago they broke out with greater violence than ever. The hypnotist declares he is unable to do anything for him.

A strange feature of the case is that whenever Ziegler is taken ill his hypnotic friend grows suddenly ill also, though in lesser degree. There has been some talk of causing the man's arrest, but no steps have yet been taken. Ziegler is about eighteen years old.

NEW ADVANCE BY BULLER.

He Occupies a Hill in His Fourth Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith.

LONDON (By Cable).—It is reported from Chieveley, under date of Sunday, that General Buller had established his headquarters on Hussar Hill. Heavy artillery firing was maintained at intervals by both sides from Wednesday until Friday. The British slowly pushed the advance, and their infantry occupied intrenched new positions in front of Hussar Hill with slight losses.

The Boers are supposed to have moved their big guns back over the Tugela Friday afternoon. The rifle fire was heavy at times. The whole country is thickly wooded.

The British operations were directed to the capture of Hlangwane Hill, where the Boers were strongly fortified and from which they were shelling the British with great accuracy.

Caught in Trap, Died Fighting.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Times from Naauwpoort, describing the retirment to Arundel, draws attention to the devotion of twenty men of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, who were caught in a trap and died to a man, fighting to the last.

Boers Get Powder Through Swaziland.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch from the Swaziland border says: "The Boer agent at Bremersdorp, Swaziland, has been maintaining regular communication with Delagoa Bay, via Swaziland. Two coolie carriers have been bearing sacks, supposed to contain salt, through Tongaland. On examination it was found that the sacks contained gunpowder."

RELIGION CLOSES A FACTORY.

Owner and His Employes Indulge in an Impromptu Revival Meeting.

SHARPSTOWN, Md. (Special).—Owing to the results of a revival which is being held here at the Methodist Church a large basket factory had to close down a few days ago. Soon after 8 o'clock in the morning about thirty young women employed in the factory became enthused with religious fervor and began to sing, pray and shout. The men in another department were attracted to the scene.

The proprietor of the factory, who is a prominent Methodist, was called. He made no effort to control the girls, but told them to shout and rejoice, and he would pay them as much for this as for working. News of the unexpected demonstration spread, and so many persons visited the factory that the work was brought completely to a standstill. Probably 500 persons visited the scene. Without stopping for food or rest the services were continued until late in the afternoon, when the people went to their homes completely exhausted. A number of conversions were made.

KILLED THE GIRL'S FATHER.

Parental Objection to a Marriage Engagement Results in a Tragedy.

BLOOMFIELD, Ia. (Special).—Jasper N. Sutton was shot and killed by Leslie Eastburn, who was engaged to Sutton's daughter Olive. The young woman's parents objected to the engagement and tried to break it.

The daughter sent a note to young Eastburn in the morning. He came to the house, asking for a plain talk with the parents. Sutton and his son ordered Eastburn out.

The girl attempted to follow her lover and a struggle took place. Eastburn then killed the father and wounded the brother. The girl followed Eastburn and both gave themselves up to officers.

THE CARE OF BLANKETS.

Never let blankets remain in service after they are soiled, dirt rots the fibre and invites moths. Because of the peculiar saw-tooth formation of wool hair it is necessary that a soap made of the best materials be used; a cheap soap, especially one which contains rosin, will cause the blanket to become hard by matting the fibre.

To Wash Blankets and Retain their Softness.—Dissolve shavings of Ivory Soap in boiling water, add cold water until nearly luke warm. Immerse a blanket and knead with the hands, rinse in clean warm water in which also some Ivory Soap has been dissolved. Dry in a place that is neither very warm nor very cold.

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Telepathy Told His Death.

A strange case of telepathy is related in Chicago, where Frank Fay Pratt says he was informed of the death of his twin brother, Fred Roe Pratt, at Manila, by some telepathic communication three days before the news was received from the Philippines.

It is said that the two brothers always have noticed a telepathic sympathy existing between them, and Frank Fay Pratt has related a number of strange incidents of messages being communicated. Several years ago Frank went to England and on his return his first act was to go to a long distance telephone to inform his brother of his safe arrival. After connection had been made he found his brother Fred had been trying to reach him by telephone at the same time. He says that the minute his brother died he became aware of a severing of the telepathic chain.

The two brothers looked so much alike that even their parents made mistakes at times, and the likeness was heightened by their dress, which was always similar. Both were lawyers and were known in legal circles as the "Pratt Twins." Until they were twenty-three years old they never were away from each other a single night.

On Drinking Tea or Coffee.

An eminent doctor says that no person should be permitted to drink tea or coffee until he or she has attained the age of eighteen years. In the young those beverages unduly excite the nervous system, and have an injurious effect upon the digestive organs.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

It is estimated that about 400,000 acres of land in the United States are planted with vines.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

The Mikako of Japan generally travels with a small bodyguard.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

Half a million clerks are employed in London.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are in Boston 44,207 persons born in British America.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Chicago has 227 miles of track elevation completed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Students govern the dormitories at the University of Pennsylvania.

A Woman's Washing Machine.

A Texas woman has invented a washing machine which will not injure the clothes, a false spring bottom being provided for the washer, with a sliding frame, suspended on two verticle arms to swing parallel to the bottom, a series of fluted rollers acting on the clothes as the frame is reciprocated.

The latest device to encourage high stepping in coach horses is a glass worn like goggles, the crystals being so formed that the ground appears nearer than it is. It is said to work all right.

1900

There is every good reason why

St. Jacobs Oil

should cure

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA

for the rest of the century. One paramount reason is—it does cure,

SURELY AND PROMPTLY

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for Catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. **CLOVER**

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. A. C.

CARTER'S INK

Is THE BEST Ink.

Victims of Plague in Manila.

Fifty per cent. of the deaths from bubonic plague in Manila are Chinamen.

"Not Worth His Salt."

"Not worth his salt," is an expression we often hear, says the Golden Penny, but few people realize its antiquity or its original meaning.

It is handed down to us from ancient Roman days, when the soldiers received a portion of salt as part of the pay. "Sal" is the Latin for salt, and when in the course of time the salt was commuted for money, the amount was called "Salarium," or salt money. Hence our word salary, and also the phrase "not worth his salt."

British correspondence with the United States last year was 41,000,000 letters, against 65,000,000 with Europe.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

A broken stitch, like the "little rift within the lute," is the beginning of trouble. "I am tired, not ill." "It will soon pass away." "I don't believe in medicine." These are the broken stitches that lead to serious illness. Nature is wise and in Hood's Sarsaparilla she has furnished the means to take up broken stitches. Why? Because it starts at the root and cleanses the blood.

Bad Blood — *"For years I was troubled with my blood, my face was pale. I never felt well. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me feel better and gave me a healthy color." Mae Cross, 24 Cedar Av., South, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.*

Jugs as Floats.

There are various things used for floats in fishing, from the pretty little painted floats of cork up to good-sized jugs, these last being used in jugging for catfish in Western rivers. The jug used as a float is tightly corked, and the rope or line that serves as a fish line is tied to the handle, the hook at the other end on the bottom being baited with a frog or other attractive morsel. The jug may be used as a float for a single line, or two jugs may be placed as floats, one at either end of a trot line, from which a number of baited lines depend.

A big catfish of the kind not uncommon in Western rivers, weighing fifty or a hundred or more pounds, would even make a jug bounce lively in the water, and a comparatively small fish would give it motion, whereupon the fisherman, who might be on the bank waiting developments, would put off in his skiff and take up the line.

Don't.

Do not let a quick-tempered person stand between you and a powder magazine; you might get singed.—Corning Journal.

"Which is the best—to be lucky or rich?" "To be rich. Then you don't need to be lucky."

FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

Two Letters from Women Helped Through the "Change of Life" by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without her medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

Another Woman Helped

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: What Religion Does For the Prolongation of Human Life—Religion is Not a Hearse—Care of the Health a Positive Christian Duty.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage presents a gospel for this life as well as the next and shows what religion does for the prolongation of earthly existence; text, Psalm xci., 16, "With long life will I satisfy him."

Through the mistake of its friends religion has been chiefly associated with sickbeds and graveyards. The whole subject to many people is odorous with chlorine and carbolic acid. There are people who cannot pronounce the word religion without hearing in it the clipping chisel of the tombstone cutter. It is high time that this thing were changed and that religion, instead of being represented as a hearse to carry out the dead, should be represented as a chariot in which the living are to triumph.

Religion, so far from subtracting from one's vitality, is a glorious addition. It is sensitive, curative, hygienic. It is good for the eyes, good for the ears, good for the spleen, good for the digestion, good for the nerves, good for the muscles. When David, in another part of the Psalms, prays that religion may be dominant, he does not speak of it as a mild sickness or an emaciation or an attack of moral and spiritual cramp. He speaks of it as "the saving health of all nations," while God in the text promises longevity to the pious, saying, "With long life will I satisfy him."

The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the hand of medical science in attempting to improve human longevity. Adam lived 930 years; Methuselah lived 969 years. As late in the history of the world as Vespasian there were at one time in his empire forty-five people 135 years old. So far down as the sixteenth century Peter Zartan died at 185 years of age. I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity, but I do say that the length of human life will be greatly improved.

It is said in Isaiah lxv., 20, "The child shall die 100 years old." Now, if, according to Scripture, the child is to be 100 years old may not the men and women reach to 300 and 400 and 500? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance, and they develop a Toussaint l'Ouverture. And if the white race shall be brought out from under the serfdom of sin what shall be the body, what shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman and the longevity of all?

My design is to show that practical religion is the friend of longevity. I prove it, first, from the fact that it makes the care of our health a positive Christian duty. Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we shall take food digestable or indigestable, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete mastication, are questions very often referred to the realm of whimsicality, but the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the Divine. He says, "God has given me this body, and He has called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars or mar its walls or crumble its pillars is a God defying sacrilege." He sees God's caligraphy in every page—anatomical and physiological. He says, "God has given me a wonderful body for noble purposes." That arm with thirty-two curious bones wielded by forty-six curious muscles, and all under the brain's telegraphy — 350 pounds of blood rushing through the heart every hour, the heart in twenty-four hours beating 100,000 times, during the same time the lungs taking in fifty-seven hogsheads of air, and all this mechanism not more mighty than delicate and easily disturbed and demolished.

The Christian man says to himself, "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my physical faculties, I insult God and call for dire retribution." Why did God tell the Levites not to offer to Him in sacrifice animals imperfect and diseased? He meant to tell us in all the ages that we are to offer to God our very best physical condition, and a man who through irregular or gluttonous eating ruins his health is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an overcoat? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rheumatism he would not be worth half as much to God and the church as with respiration easy and foot free.

An intelligent Christian man would consider it an absurdity to kneel down at night and pray and ask God's protection while at the same time he kept the windows of his bedroom tight shut against fresh air. He would just as soon think of going to the top of his house and leaping off and then praying to God to keep him from getting hurt. Just as long as you refer this whole subject of physical health to the realm of whimsicality or to the pastry cook or to the butcher or to the baker or to the apothecary or to the clothier, you are not acting like a Christian. Take care of all your physical forces—nervous, muscular, bone, brain, cellular tissue—for all you must be brought to judgment.

Smoking your nervous system into fidgets, burning out the coating of your stomach with wine, logwooded and strychnined, walking with thin shoes to make your feet look delicate, pinched at the waist until you are nigh cut in two and neither part worth anything, groaning about sick headache and palpitation of the heart, which you think came from God, when they came from your own folly.

What right has any man or woman to deface the temple of the Holy Ghost? What is the ear? Why, it is the whispering gallery of the human soul. What is the eye? It is the observatory God constructed, its telescope sweeping the heavens. So wonderful are these bodies that God names His own attributes after different parts of them. His omniscience—it is God's eye. His omnipresence—it is God's ear. His omnipotence—it is God's arm.

When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health, is not the whole tendency toward longevity? If I toss my watch about recklessly and drop it on the pavement and wind it up at any time of day or night I happen to think of it, and often let it run down, while you are careful with your watch and never abuse it and wind it up just at the same hour every night and put it in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the longer? Common sense answers. Now, the human body is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch. You see the face of the watch, but the beating of the heart is the ticking of the watch. Oh, be careful and do not let it run down!

Again, I remark that practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it is a protest against dissipations which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their sins kill them. I know hundreds of good old men, but I do not know half a dozen bad old men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi at thirty-six years of age, himself his own Mazeppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed with him into the desert. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at thirty-eight years of age. The black raven that alighted on his bust above his chamber door was delirium tremens.

Only this and nothing more.

Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyond midlife, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the center of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuffbox. Oh, how many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipations and indulgences. Now practical religion is a protest against all dissipation of any kind.

"But," you say, "professors of religion have fallen, professors of religion have got drunk, professors of religion have misappropriated trust funds, professors of religion have absconded." Yes, but they threw away their religion before they did their morality. If a man on a White Star line steamer bound for Liverpool in mid-Atlantic jumps overboard and is drowned, is that anything against the White Star line's capacity to take the man across the ocean? And if a man jumps over the gunwale of his religion and goes down never to rise is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case if he had kept to the steamer his body would have been saved; in the other case if he had kept to his religion his morals would have been saved.

There are aged people who would have been dead twenty-five years ago but for the defenses and the equipoise of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries to-day slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain or something else, but the snakes and the blue flies that seemed to crawl over the pillow in the sight of the delirious patient showed what was the matter with him. You, the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillar of the Christian life. You went to the right; he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. Oh, if this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation then it is an illustrious friend of longevity! "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of our temporalities. It is not work that kills men; it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul—everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when in answer to his prayers God tells him when to buy and when to sell, and, if he gain, that is best and, if he lose, that is best?

Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency. I am your fast friend. I could fall back on $20,000,000. I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of this country. Whenever you are in any trouble call on me, and I will help you. You can have my money, and you can have my influence. Here is my hand in pledge of it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say, "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend on my friend's generosity for the rest."

Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburg and Pekin, and Australia and California are Mine. I can foresee a panic 1000 years. I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend. When you get in business trouble or any other trouble, call on Me, and I will help. Here is My hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vacation in this?

"Oh," you say, "here is a man who asked God for a blessing in a certain enterprise, and he lost $5000 in it. Explain that." "I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel laterally and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer, and I say: "Oh, manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way?" "Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down stairs and examine the carpets we are turning out in this establishment and you will see." I go down on the other floor, and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions they turn out a beautiful result, and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric an old Scripture passage comes into my mind—"All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not tonic in that? Is there not longevity in that?

Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation. One man says he lies, another says he is stupid, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments attack him, and he is in a great state of excitement and worry and fume and cannot sleep, but religion comes to him and says. "Man, God is on your side; He will take care of your reputation. If God be for your, who can be against you?" How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker who some years ago in Wall street, after he had lost money, sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his wife before he blew his brains out; if instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol he had taken out a well read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide. Oh, nervous and feverish people of the world, try this almighty sedative! You will live twenty-five years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want or morphine that you want; it is the gospel of Jesus Christ. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it removes all corroding care about a future existence. Every man wants to know what is to become of him. If you get on board a rail train, you want to know at what depot it is going to stop. If you get on board a ship, you want to know into what harbor it is going to run, and if you should tell me you have no interest in what is to be your future destiny I would in as polite a way as I know how tell you I did not believe you. Before I had this matter settled with reference to my future existence, the question almost worried me into ruined health. The anxieties men have upon this subject put together would make a martyrdom. This is a state of awful unhealthiness. There are people who fret themselves to death for fear of dying.

Every street in Havana, Cuba, is swept at least once a week.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS! The grandest and *fastest selling* book ever published is **DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT** or LIGHTS and SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE —WITH INTRODUCTION— *BY REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.* Splendidly illustrated with 250 superb engravings from *flash-light photographs of real life.* Ministers say: *"God speed it."* Everyone laughs and cries over it, and Agents are selling it *by thousands.* 1000 more Agents wanted all through the South—men and women. $100 to $200 a month made. Send for Terms to Agents. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton. Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — **FARM SEEDS** — JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce. Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; *Salzer says so.* Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's **Great Million Dollar Potato,** all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. Seed Potatoes $1.20 a bbl. and up.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer — 35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00. Catalog alone, 5c. AC

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Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. *The genuine* have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

In a Warm Bath with Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* or toilet soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. **The Set, $1.25** A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free

JEFFERSON LINES UP AGAINST FLINN

A Pitched Battle Between Stalwarts and Insurgents.

GUERRILLAS RICH WITH MONEY.

Despite the Lavish Expenditure of Cash the Regulars are Booked to Win a Victory.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 20.—There is a hot contest under way at the Republican primamry election being held today in Jefferson county. The struggle is important because it is practically the first real struggle since the reopening of hostilities within the party organization. The insurgents under the leadership of William Flinn are making a bold stand in this city in the matter of the nomination of a candidate for the state senate and the selection of delegates to the state and national Republican conventions.

In this senatorial district, composed of Jefferson and Indiana counties, the candidates for senator are nominated by popular vote in both counties. Jefferson county has had the senator for eight years in the person of J. G. Mitchell, and by common consent the nomination has been conceded to Indiana county. The regular Republicans are running John S. Fisher, and the insurgents are backing J. W. Morrow. Fisher is the close friend of Attorney General Elkin, who is backing him in the fight. Flinn has been in consultation with the disgruntled politicians of Jefferson county, and a bountiful campaign fund has been supplied. Nothing is being left undone by these party wreckers to break into the district.

As the contest here is the first fight in the state they are not sparing money or anything else to win. The county is overrun with agents of the Pittsburg boss in support of Morrow. Everything that money can do is being done to defeat the stalwarts.

But notwithstanding all this the regulars expect to win a complete victory. The Republicans of Jefferson county do not believe in guerrilla tactics in politics. They do not like "reformers" of the Flinn stamp. Flinn's connection with the campaign has materially hurt the insurgent cause. He may run Pittsburg, but he will fail to make any impression on the Republicans of Jefferson. Fisher and the whole straightout Republican ticket will win. Senator Mitchell and the friends of the attorney general will send in satisfactory returns from this county.

LANCASTER ANTIS DISCOURAGED.

There were several conferences during the week of leading anti-Quay Republicans of Lancaster county, with a view of making a fight against the stalwarts' legislative slate. The "antis" did not meet with much encouragement in quarters where they expected it, and the movement has been practically abandoned. Senator Milton Eby was willing to allow the use of his name for the legislature, conditional on A. C. Balawin, a business man and former member of the legislature, becoming his running mate. Mr. Baldwin declined for business reasons and the proposed opposition to Quay in the southern district fell through. There was no effort made to get out any anti-Quay candidates in the northern or city districts.

The slated stalwart legislative ticket is: Senator, Milton Heidelbaugh; representatives, Frank B. McClain, John G. Hornsher, William H. Brosius, Barton M. Weaver, H. Burd Cassell and D. W. Gray. The candidate for recorder has not yet been slated. Indications are that Jonas Huber will be decided upon. The only other candidate for this office is John H. Bausman, a former clerk in the office, but he has no chance of winning.

The national delegates will not be determined upon until Wednesday. Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest may be one and Isaac W. Slokom the other. Wednesday next at midnight is the last day on which candidates can register to be voted for at the coming primary elections.

FOCHT SURE WINNER.

The candidacy of Charles Miller, of Penn township, Snyder county, for state senator cannot bring about the defeat of Benjamin K. Focht, of Union county, for the Republican nomination in that district. County Chairman E. W. Tool says he will not allow Miller to register in Snyder, as the time limit expired on February 10, so Focht will be the only candidate on the ticket for the primaries here. Focht will secure the conferees in both Snyder and Union, and having six of the nine, it will not matter much to him if some one else captures the conferees in Northumberland.

At the Republican primary elections in Chester county last Saturday, the stalwarts won a sweeping victory. They practically carried the county without opposition. Horace A. Beall, Jr., of Parkesburg, was elected delegate to the national convention, and Joseph J. Morris, of Uwchlan, alternate. The state delegates chosen are as follows: Northern district, Aaron Lord, of North Coventry, and Jesse Hall, of Phoenixville; Southern, Ellis Kirk, of Oxford, and William T. Dance, of Franklin; Eastern, William Chalfont, Jr., of West Chester; Western, Dr. Thomas Richmond, of East Brandywine, and Elias Bair, of Sadsbury. The state delegates will support Senator Hardenbergh for auditor general, and present Auditor General McCauley's name to the convention for one of the delegates-at-large to the national convention. For congressmen-at-large they will support the men desired by Colonel Quay.

PLACE FOR "JACK" ROBINSON.

For the first time since he entered congress, Congressman Butler will not have "Fighting Jack" Robinson to contend with in his approaching fight for a third term, and a heavy weight, therefore, has been lifted off his mind. With the Delaware Countian satisfactorily disposed of, Mr. Butler's return to congress has been made practically safe, unless complications should arise in Chester county, which is not probable. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the stalwart leaders of the two counties agreeing to secure for ex-Congressman Robinson the pleasant and profitable post of United States marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Colonel Quay and Senator Penrose having given their inorsement to the scheme, all that remains to be done is for President McKinley to attach his name to the commission.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATION PAID.

State Treasurer Beacom has completed the distribution of the school appropriation for the current fiscal year ending May 31 next. The State fiscal officers estimate the state revenue for 1900 at $12,121,448.50, or about $600,000 less than the receipts for 1899.

Mr. Beacom says if business conditions continue as good for five years as they have the past eighteen months the state will be able, under the present revenue law, to meet its obligations but that even the present conditions will not justify any increase of appropriations. He believes it would be a mistake to change the present system of state taxation in Pennsylvania.

The large increase in state revenues the past year over the previous twelve months has enabled the state treasurer to settle promptly all the claims against the comonwealth.

$25,000 FOR HANNA.

Philadelphia Republicans are more than ever proud of Mayor Ashbridge since he sent down to Washington a few days ago a check for $25,000, being the first payment by citizens of Philadelphia to Chairman Hanna of money promised to the Republican national committee when the committees from this city went to get the Republican national convention. Through the preliminary arrangements falling into inexperienced hands there was for a time grave doubts as to the success of the convention project, not because of any unwillingness of the citizens to subscribe the funds, but because the men who were at the head of the movement did not know how to go about enlisting the sympathies of the people. Now things have changed, and every day brings additional evidence of the fact that this is one of the most patriotic, public spirited and broad gauged cities in the Union. There will be no trouble in raising the $100,000 which was guaranteed the Republican national committee. This fund will be devoted to meeting the expenses of the Republican national convention and the balance will go to meet the general expenses of the national committee. Most of the surplus will be spent in the distribution of literature in an educational campaign preparatory to the nomination of President McKinley.

Accuracy In Moral Things.

The demand for substantial honesty is increasingly insistent, especially among Christians. Profession of piety and fluency in prayer and exhortation are not alone sufficient to satisfy the demands of the time for consistent religious living.

The temptations to vary from truth in statement of facts is as strong as ever. The struggle for money is fierce and unremitted. It takes soul force to be honest and truthful. Ministers are under especial temptation to speak pleasant things and deal in half truths. Many practices in business are not outright fraud, but are on the margin of dishonesty. Pressure is extreme to induce the lowering of the rule of right in all our talking and dealing.

Woe to him who swerves but the least from the path of rectitude! Woe to him whose eye fails to detect the shade of the false! Society may not loudly condemn at first, but the Christian conscience, once aroused, will demand exact weight and just accounting. We must stand upright, or we shall fall outright.

Giving to the Lord's Cause.

Men need to be awakened to a clear and conscientious conviction of duty and a deep sense of sin to act from a proper motive in giving to the Lord's cause before it will show a truly spiritual state. When the church is revived, there will not need to be much said about giving or the law under which they give. In Pentecostal days there was no pressing the law of tithes or any other law. When the people knew the need, they responded without stopping to consider the proportion the law required of them. That is what all should do still.—Christian Instructor.

To Fulfill Promises.

The same voice that spoke the universe into being spake also the promises. The power that was more than sufficient to fulfill the creative commands will be more than sufficient to fulfill the promises of blessing.—Lutheran Observer.

—John Dirr, Poseyville, Ind., says, "I never used anything as good as One Minute Cough Cure. We are never without it." Quickly breaks up coughs and colds. Cures all throat and lung troubles. Its use will prevent consumption. Pleasant to take. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 25, "The Strength of Humility." Text, Luke xviii, 9-14.

"Every one that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

This is as true in the market place and among men as in the temple with God.

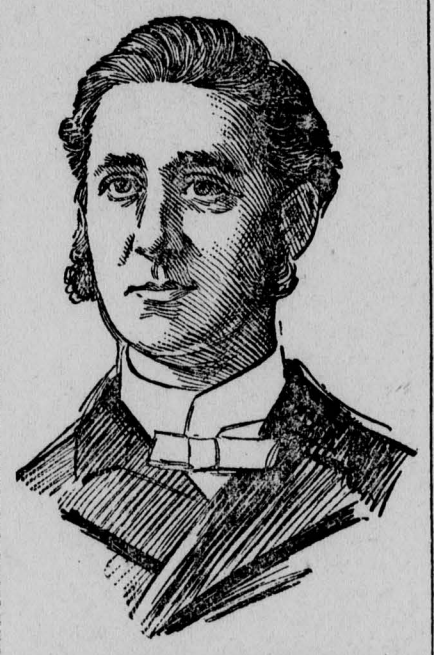
The fault of the Pharisee in this case was not hypocrisy. He may have had a genuine hatred of the sins he saw in other men—extortion, injustice and adultery and lack of religious devotion. The presence of the publican may have intensified his zeal and caused real satisfaction that he had been so exact in fasting and almsgiving. He was pleased with his performances and was glad he was superior to others. He felt contempt for their baseness and a glow of self approbation at his own course and for his moral merit. He took mental account of his worthiness and praised himself while seeming to praise God. He was not conscious of any particular obligation to God for grace received or gifts of any kind. He was much like a great many people in these times, who are conscious of their superiority to the multitude around them and are glad they are more elevated in tastes, habits, position and reputation, but do not recognize that this is due in any large measure to anything but their own exalted ability and sense. They are what they are because they choose so to be. It pleases them to pray in the temple and fast and give alms. It is eminently proper and conspicuously religious, but it has no connection with soul devotion and Christlike piety. It arises from self love and not from love to God and fellow man. Its root and flower and fruit is pride. No gratitude to God, no sweet sense of dependence and childlike devotion, grows here.

The other man is not justified because he has been worse in deed and is more emphatic in expression, but because he recognizes his own life as evil, sees God as the pure and just One, cries to Him as the All Merciful. He abhors the wrong in deed and heart, turns for help to the only source of strength. His sinfulness finds cleansing from the Sinless; his guilt obtains pardon from the Holy One; his emptiness is filled from the All Sufficient; he is exalted in God and not in self.

The New Secretary.

On the 24th of last November Dr. Edwin A. Schell resigned the office of general secretary of the Epworth League, and Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., was elected as his successor by the board of control.

The new secretary was born in Ohio about 40 years since. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university and of the School of Theology of Boston university. He has been president of



REV. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, D. D.

Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, for 15 years. He married the daughter of Bishop Gilbert Haven, who is sister of Dr. William I. Haven, secretary of the American Bible society. He is a man of dignified but courteous manners, in close touch with the young life of the church. He has marked ability and high reputation for genuine Christian character. The moral standards of the League can but be elevated under his leadership. He is well known in the south and east, while a son of the west. His selection seems eminently wise.

—Geo. Barbe, Mendota, Va., says, "Nothing did me so much good as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One dose relieved me, a few bottles cured me." It digests what you eat and always cures dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

The tide has turned. The wail over the decrease in membership has changed to songs of victory. The revival is likely to be of a substantial kind. Emphasis is placed on solid piety, intelligent, whole souled, well rounded, practical and joyous.

—"I had dyspepsia for years. No medicine was so effective as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It gave immediate relief. Two bottles produced marvelous results." writes L. H. Warren, Albany, Wis. It digests what you eat and cannot fail to cure. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

NOW ON SALE

At Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Corner 4th and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.,

NEW SPRING STYLES FOR 1900.

Stiff and Soft Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Shirts, And Medium-Weight Underwear.

The nicest assortment of up-to-date Furnishings ever shown in Huntingdon.

SILVERWARE STAMPS given with purchases.

A BAG OF MARBLES given with purchases in our Children's Department.

A. B. Gillam

Dealer ..in.. **General Merchandise**

You can easily imagine a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,

MAPLETON, PA.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

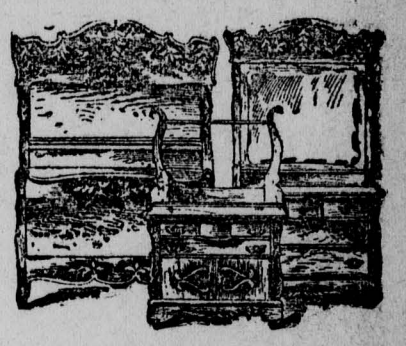
My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ *COME AND SEE US.*

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.

Holiday Specialties

CHRISTMAS IS COMING .....

All over the civilized world the holiday season is one of gift-giving and you know it doesn't hurt a gift to be useful.

We invite your careful inspection of our large and complete line of useful holiday specialties, viz:

TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS AND GAMES, LEATHER AND CELLULOID NOVELTIES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND LINENS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, FURNISHINGS & FANCY GOODS, NICKEL AND DECORATED LAMPS, SLIPPER BOXES, FOOT RESTS AND HASSOCKS, TEA SETS, FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, WALL BRACKETS, PHOTO FRAMES & ALBUMS.

Large quality of fine candies, toys and nuts, all at right prices.

Fresh Tub Oysters during the holidays.

We cordially invite you to visit our store.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED

CHARCOAL TIN

For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,

(Next door First National Bank.)

Huntingdon, Pa.